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Approval Expected as Basques, Catalonians Vote on Home Rule

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 25 (NYT) — In an important step toward consolidating Spain's young democracy, the Basque provinces and northeastern Catalonia today voted in referendums that will establish home-rule institutions extending back four decades ago by the truce and the Franco's armies in the civil war.

There was little doubt that in the Basque provinces, where the vote was held in the morning, the "yes" vote would be registered. But in the three Basque provinces, where the vote was held in the afternoon, the level of participation was low. Initial reports suggested that the percentage of those voting was only about 40 percent.

Throughout the day few incidents were reported in either region. A large affirmative vote, moderate in the Basque provinces, will be transferred to the Generalitat, the propaganda campaign in favor of home rule has been languid, largely because there is little opposition. But Barcelona was jolted yesterday by the discovery of an 180-foot tunnel, apparently dug by terrorists, leading to an apartment complex inhabited by 300 military families. An explosion in the tunnel could have killed many people.

The period leading up to the referendum in the Basque provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya was unexpectedly quiet, and ETA, which has been responsible for a little more than half of the 114 political deaths in Spain since the beginning of the month.

This brief truce allowed the centrist Basque Nationalist Party, the Socialists, the Communists and Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing formation to campaign vigorously for the so-called Guernica Statute.

Getting Out Vote

The Basque Nationalist Party, the dominant force in the three provinces and chief negotiator of the statute, has a formidable organization which has been mobilized to get out the vote, including postal balloting that might account for 10 percent of votes cast.

In an act of intimidation, Herri Batasuna informed its poll watchers to take down the names of those who voted by mail "for appropriate use" — a tactic denounced by others.

Surfacing briefly in Bilbao, a representative of ETA's military wing said that the two-week lull in its "armed struggle" was a "technical truce," and hinted strongly that it would resume operations shortly. But the spokesman vowed that ETA would not attack the local police forces that are to be formed by the Basque government as long as they did not move against the organization's political supporters.

Heavy national police units have been deployed in the Basque region in the days leading up to the referendum, but, out of deference to Basque opinion, which tends to regard central police with hostility, patrols maintained a low profile today.

A total of 1.5 million citizens aged 18 or over are eligible to vote in the three Basque provinces and 4.3 million in the four Catalan provinces — out of a national electorate totaling 26.7 million.

Approval Process

Once the statutes are approved by the voters, the national lower house and Senate must accept them — a foregone conclusion giving the overwhelming support they enjoy among major parties — and early next year elections will be held for local Basque and Catalan parliaments.

In rightist circles the autonomy statutes, which will give the two regions fewer powers than those enjoyed by U.S. state governments, are being painted as the end of national unity. "Today it is decided whether Spain should exist or commit suicide," bellowed the neo-fascist daily El Alcazar, calling the referendum "secessionist."

Meanwhile, Sadegh Khalkhali, the Islamic judge who in June sentenced the shah in absentia, called on Moslems in the United States to kill the shah in accordance with that death sentence. "I order all Moslems to converge on the shah's hospital wherever they are in the United States and tear this vulture to pieces," the judge said.

Several Iranians were arrested yesterday while demonstrating outside the hospital where the shah was admitted.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that when Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi told him the shah had been admitted to the United States for medical treatment, "I said to him: 'What happens to our money? He can die but what happens to our money?'"

Mr. Yazdi replied, according to the ayatollah, that documents related to the money should be collected and then the case should be taken to international courts. The ayatollah said Mr. Yazdi had told him the shah's personal money was "equal to a year's oil income (around \$20 billion)."

Radio Tehran reported today that there had been more fighting yesterday in the Kurdish town of Mahabad in northwestern Iran despite an announcement the same day that government forces had lifted their siege of that city. There were no details.

Byrd Urges Approval Of SALT Agreement

By Fred Paris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (IHT) — Providing crucial support for the unratified SALT-2 arms control treaty, Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd declared today that he favors ratification as being "in our national interests."

The West Virginian, who broke a long silence on the U.S.-Soviet pact, called on the Senate to "help make the world a more secure and safer place" by voting approval, "with the adoption of certain provisions for the resolution of difficulties."

These provisions include language specifying that the treaty would not affect U.S. cooperation with NATO in modernizing weapons or forces.

Sen. Byrd thus aligned himself squarely with President Carter in urging the treaty's adoption. It was a victory Mr. Carter needed in his drive to win approval for SALT-2.

"I will oppose amendments to the treaty itself," Sen. Byrd said at a news conference. "Amendments to the treaty text would result in reopening the negotiations. I do not believe that a new round of negotiations will serve the national interest."

Byrd Proposals

But he proposed that the Senate add to the ratification resolution language that would do the following:

- Specify that the treaty protocol could not be extended beyond its Dec. 31, 1981, expiration date without specific Senate approval.
- Specify that the treaty does not affect existing cooperation between the United States and its allies on modernization of forces.
- Make legally binding Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's oral assurances to President Carter that Soviet production of the Backfire bomber would be restricted to the current rate of 30 planes a year.

Sen. Byrd also said he believed the Senate should include language giving guidance for a SALT-3 treaty, the next stage of the phased U.S.-Soviet effort to curb nuclear weapons and potential of strategic nuclear weapons.

Yesterday, President Carter appealed for broad support throughout the nation for the SALT-2 treaty, saying its fate "in the Senate is

Soviet Journalist In Japan Defects, Leaves for U.S.

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP) — A 38-year-old Soviet correspondent in Tokyo who sought political asylum here last night for the United States, leaving his wife and child in Japan, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The Soviet correspondent, identified as Stanislav Levchenko of the Novoye Vremya, went to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo yesterday seeking asylum in the United States, a ministry official said.

The official declined further comment, but Kyodo news service said that Mr. Levchenko told police he had lost hope in the future in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Levchenko arrived in Japan in February, 1975, the Japanese news agency said.

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement today: "Stanislav A. Levchenko, a Russian correspondent, contacted the embassy and asked to go to the United States. His request to enter the country was granted, and he left on Wednesday night."

Soviet Arms Chief Clarifies Cutback Offer

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov has pledged that the Soviet troops and tanks that are to be withdrawn from East Germany will be pulled back within the borders of the Soviet Union.

In a long article in today's editions of Pravda, Marshal Ustinov provided the first Soviet response to NATO alliance reservations about the troop withdrawal offer.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced the cuts of up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks during a foreign policy address in East Germany earlier this month.

In addition to his pledge to withdraw troops and tanks, Mr. Brezhnev also offered to reduce the number of SS-20 medium-range nu-

Victory for Carter

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Iranians demonstrate outside hospital in New York where shah was admitted. Several were arrested yesterday during protest.

... God Willing

Khomeini Says He Hopes It's True Shah Has Cancer

TEHRAN, Oct. 25 — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said today that he hopes reports are true that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, has cancer.

"Recently the shah has gone to the United States and they've accepted him and they're saying he has got cancer," Ayatollah Khomeini told crowds in the holy city of Qom, where he resides. "I hope it's correct, Inshallah (God willing)," he added. The crowd responded with a cry of "Inshallah."

In New York, the shah, who will be 60 tomorrow, has widespread cancer of the lymph glands and is given a 50-50 or better chance of recovering from it, his doctors at New York Hospital said today.

The doctors said that a "very intensive, quite rigorous program of chemotherapy" would be administered as soon as the shah recovers from the surgery yesterday for removal of his gallbladder and stones in his bile duct.

Dr. Coleman said the shah's chances "are 50-50 or better. This is a very grave illness but there is a large measure of hope."

The ayatollah blamed "enemies of Islam" for admitting the shah into the United States and said that his Islamic government is taking steps to have the shah's wealth restored to Iran.

Meanwhile, Sadegh Khalkhali, the Islamic judge who in June sentenced the shah in absentia, called on Moslems in the United States to kill the shah in accordance with that death sentence. "I order all Moslems to converge on the shah's hospital wherever they are in the United States and tear this vulture to pieces," the judge said.

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One of Countless Victims of Disease, Malnutrition

Death Finds Cambodian Boy in Thailand

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Oct. 25 (WP) — On the road between Thailand's newest mass encampment of refugees and a small hospital 35 miles away, an emaciated Cambodian boy, probably about 12, died next to me in the front seat of my car.

I don't know his name, whether his parents were alive or precisely what he died of. He was one of countless Cambodian children who in recent months have died of disease or malnutrition.

Another boy, lying motionless and wide-eyed in the back seat, survived last week's drive. A Thai doctor later diagnosed malaria — believed to be the most serious disease among Cambodians, although it could be easily controlled by a pill taken once a week.

A nurse said the boy's body would be sent back to Klong Kai Tuen, where about 30,000 Cambodians are sleeping under trees, on mats and plastic sheeting. Every day, corpses are collected there and taken to the forest for hasty burials.

The experience was a traumatic confirmation of months of reports that war and politics have created famine and epidemic in Cambodia and have kept available aid from many of those who desperately need it.

Society Upside Down

Since Vietnamese forces pushed into the country last December to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot, Cambodian society has been turned upside down. Hundreds of thousands of people, ousted by the Khmer Rouge, tried to return to their villages — so only a fraction of the country's rice fields were properly planted and tended. Food stocks dropped dangerously and the country's hospitals filled rapidly with the undernourished.

Politics slowed relief efforts. The West, not recognizing the Heng Samrin regime installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam, insisted that aid be channeled through the UN and Red Cross. Heng Samrin officials argued over the amount of relief and who would get it.

Despite Phnom Penh's warnings that nothing must go to Khmer Rouge zones, relief groups sent food to them through Thailand, including an area where the boy who died in my car probably lived. But there politics intruded again to keep children

Nonpolitical Relief Talks Sought

France, U.S. Urge UN To Spur Cambodia Aid

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 25 (IHT) — Frustrated by political delays in getting relief into Cambodia, France and the United States are urging the United Nations to call an international meeting to mount a rescue operation for millions of starving Cambodians, diplomats said today.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "has the proposal under active consideration," according to a New York-based senior UN official dealing with the Cambodian crisis. He said that Mr. Waldheim, at the recommendation of the two countries, is consulting with potential donor governments and "expects to so ahead very quickly."

President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would provide \$69 million as part of an international food and relief program. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet yesterday told Parliament that "France plans a major new initiative" on Cambodia relief. And Common Market governments agreed to step up their relief programs after discussing the crisis at an EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Dublin this week.

A UN meeting, in the view of French and U.S. diplomats, would focus on the human tragedy in Cambodia and ignore the political disputes that have hampered assistance efforts to date by Unicef and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Both groups' efforts have been hamstrung by the Phnom Penh government's attempts to use Western aid for its own political ends.

Delay is becoming increasingly critical, UN officials say. Mr. Waldheim said recently that Cambodia already has lost half its civilian population and that "immediate, massive" relief is needed. A UN-convened meeting would be a piling-on conference for the \$10-billion program that Mr. Waldheim says will be needed during the next six months.

Focusing international attention on Cambodia, a country Mr. Waldheim says is "menaced with a tragedy unparalleled in history," would also serve to overcome the political objections in Cambodia to a massive relief operation.

The leadership in Phnom Penh, supported by Vietnam, has been reluctant to admit Western foodstuffs into the country, evidently because it fears that some of it might reach Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the countryside.

An international meeting on Cambodia, French sources said, would be modeled on last July's Geneva conference on Vietnamese refugees, which concentrated on humanitarian issues and generally ignored political contexts.

A French source said: "It's essential to get food in there, and we must not look too closely if some of the rice ends up in a Vietnamese soldier's bowl."

A European diplomat added: "The Vietnamese-backed government is trying to apply starvation tactics to the Khmer Rouge-held areas, so a Geneva conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Unionists Reject Bid

U.K. Plans All-Party Talks On Local Powers in Ulster

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — The British government announced tonight that it plans to call together all of Northern Ireland's political parties to explore the possibility of transferring some administrative powers back to local government in Ulster.

But the plan ran into trouble almost immediately. The opposition British Labor Party said it is time for decisions, not more discussions. In Ulster, there was little enthusiasm from any quarter. James Moynihan, leader of the official Unionists, the largest party in the province, said it would refuse to take part because it has no time "for these political coffee-houses and time-wasting devices."

Humphrey Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet, disclosed the long-pending conservative initiative in the House of Commons. He said that a conference could begin before the end of next month; if successful, it might be followed by a referendum in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Atkins spoke of seeking agreement for political change "at the highest level" possible. A new provincial assembly, if ultimately approved in London, would presumably be superimposed on the district councils.

The police force, known as the Royal Ulster Constabulary, is directly responsible to Mr. Atkins. He made it plain that there would be no change in responsibility for law and order in Ulster, which he described as the government's "overriding priority."

In Belfast, politicians said that in

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Death Finds Cambodian Boy in Thailand



A young Cambodian refugee helps dole out rice to fellow campmates at a compound in Taprik, Thailand, near the Cambodian border. The per-person daily ration of rice is 300 grams.

hungry: The Khmer Rouge gets fed first — attested to by the presence of well-fed, healthy young men among the boys' fellow refugees.

I and John McBeth, of The Far Eastern Economic Review, saw the children after we had spent several hours Saturday at Klong Kai Tuen, about four miles from the Cambodian border. Relief agencies' doctors were working furiously in an improvised clinic of tree branches topped by plastic sheeting.

Hundreds of sick squatted in the sun awaiting their turn. The quick diagnoses usually ended with the dispensing of medication to treat malaria and dysentery. The seriously ill lay shoulder-to-shoulder on mats. Saline-dextrose solution — the normal emergency treatment for severe malnutrition — dripped through needles into their forearms from bottles suspended from the shelter's beams.

We were about to leave when I noticed a spindly-limbed boy lying on his side. He breathed in starts and stared vacantly ahead. Flies were crawling around his mouth — the usual prelude to death in refugee camps — and the smell of feces came from the filthy pants and fatigue shirt.

"Is the kid going to die?" I asked a doctor. "He will for sure if he doesn't get to a real hospital," he replied. I asked if we could take him, but the man shrugged and said, "You'll have to talk to the soldiers." We were in luck: The officer in charge agreed immediately. The doctor suggested we take two others, both malaria cases.

Our car could take only two children comfortably, so we asked other journalists to take the third and any others allowed to leave. One of the malaria cases, a boy of about 15, was stretched out across the back seat. For the child I had first noticed, we recruited the front bucket seat.

As we rolled out of camp, he coughed and stirred slightly, but after a only mile he again was breathing fitfully. Thick white liquid oozed from his lips and dripped onto his shirt. For the rest of the 35-mile trip, along dirt roads and paved highways, he lay inert.

Five miles from the hospital, we began to suspect he was dead. There was no pulse or sign of breath and his arms dropped limply when I lifted them. At the hospital, a nurse felt for a pulse, then shined a flashlight into his pupils. She pronounced him dead. Her confirmation was a shock. During the ride, I had been thinking how I would visit him in the hospital, watch him recover, perhaps even adopt him.

The other boy was still conscious. A doctor listened to his chest and determined that he was malaria; orderlies wheeled him past the dead boy.

We searched the dead boy's clothes for a sign of his identity. There was only one pocket, containing two pills apparently given him at the camp and some dried-out chili peppers. He probably died of dysentery and malnutrition. It is possible his parents were dead: The state of his clothes indicated he had gone unattended for days.

Few people visit places like Klong Kai Tuen without reacting emotionally. Premier Kriangsak Chamanan recently flew to a camp of 35,000 newly arrived Cambodians. He was reportedly so disturbed that he decided none would be forced back across the border, as the government had intended to do if necessary.

Plans call for constructing a center with a capacity of 300,000 refugees, and its care will presumably be better than the current norm. But for the moment, there are too many cases like the boy who died in my car.

Food Scarcity, High Birthrate Stifle Progress

Bangladesh Sees Self-Sufficiency as its Hope

By Tyler Marshall

DACCA, Bangladesh — The president of Asia's poorest nation loosened the collar of his blue pin-striped shirt and said that his country's problems "are so big that if we don't move fast and in a big way, we will be engulfed by them."

The leader of Bangladesh, Ziaur Rahman, 43, then explained in an interview his plans to transform his overpopulated, underfed, agrarian country into a food exporter by the mid-1980s, using the earnings to develop industry.

Outsiders who know Bangladesh, including many representing the 150 or more international aid and volunteer agencies trying to help it survive, believe that Mr. Ziaur's ambitious plans — to solve the country's two biggest problems, food scarcity and rapid growth of population, within the next six years — represent more hope than reality.

But Mr. Ziaur insists that there is no alternative, and the former army general urges government bureaucrats and officials of his recently formed Bangladesh National Party to think big and believe in themselves.

"When you plan, don't be chicken-hearted because chicken-hearted planning is not going to solve our accumulated problems," he told members of the country's National Economic Council recently.

Unblemished Reputation
Mr. Ziaur emerged as leader of a military government here nearly four years ago, following the assassination of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and a succession of army coups.

Since then, Mr. Ziaur, a war hero with an unblemished reputation for honesty, has stabilized the country's political climate, established his own following and, apparently, put Bangladesh on the path toward democracy.

Mr. Ziaur's relative youth and Western dress make him look like a middle-management executive. He lives in a modest home he first occupied when he was an army officer. He and his wife have two sons.

In June, 1978, Mr. Ziaur became the country's first democratically elected president, and last February his party swept the first parliamentary elections in six years.

Although his political opponents assert that the election was rigged, most observers say that irregularities were minor and appeared to have had little influence on the outcome.

"It wouldn't win any awards for fairness, but by Bengali standards it was pretty clean," a diplomat said. Leaders of the country's main opposition party, the Awami League, also complain that constitutional

changes made during Mr. Ziaur's martial law rule have concentrated so much power in the presidency that Parliament has been left with only a minor role.

Analysts tend to agree that Mr. Ziaur wields considerably more power than most elected presidents, but they also note that the opposition is disorganized and has yet to come up with any alternative program for dealing with the country's problems.

Mr. Ziaur, too, has found it difficult to make headway against the country's basic economic problems. "We have the capacity to provide for ourselves and make billions in exports," he insisted in the interview.

But little progress has been made, and in recent months a series of unpopular decisions to help stabilize rising prices, including an end to some key subsidies and restriction of credit, has lessened Mr. Ziaur's popularity.

A severe drought last spring has also sharply increased the price of rice, causing widespread deprivation and discontent in rural areas. This year, Bangladesh will import 2.2 million tons of grain, much of it from the United States to avert a disaster.

As pressures mount on his government, Mr. Ziaur is aware of the need to produce results. "Expectations are high," he conceded. "People want to see progress and see it now."

Southern Yemen, Russia Sign Pact To Bolster Ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — Talks between Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Southern Yemeni leader Abdel Fattah Ismail ended here today with the signing of a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation, Tass reported.

In addition, the men signed "a plan of contacts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Yemeni Socialist Party for 1980-1983." Tass said. Also signed was a protocol covering economic and technical cooperation between the two nations.

Tass said the men discussed "the further development of Soviet-Southern Yemeni relations and topical international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean."

Western sources say Southern Yemen is rapidly becoming a key base for Soviet air and naval forces. Southern Yemen is situated at the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Even compared with other developing countries, Bangladesh is in bad shape. Its annual per-capita income of about \$90 is among the world's lowest. The majority of the country's 90 million people are ill-housed, illiterate, and either underemployed or without work.

Gap in Wealth

In rural areas, where 9 of 10 people in Bangladesh live, unemployment and landlessness have increased in recent years. The gap in wealth between the small, affluent urban elite and the vast majority of rural poor also continues to grow.

Bangladesh has virtually no industry and little or none of the means to build it. Most specialists agree that only a dramatic improvement in agricultural production, coupled with an immediate, sharp decline in the birthrate could give the country any hope of self-sufficiency.

"In a country like Bangladesh, where the main need is finding enough food for its people, population is just the other side of the food problem," a development expert said. "You have to solve both or you've solved nothing."

Theoretically, food experts insist, it is possible for Bangladesh to achieve self-sufficiency by the mid-1980s. With its extremely fertile alluvial soil and its hard-working farmers, the raw materials are there.

By bringing more of the country's 22 million acres of arable land under irrigation (just over 10 percent is irrigated now), by encouraging double and triple cropping and by increasing fertilizer use, Bangladesh could increase its grain production dramatically and quickly, agricultural experts say.

But there are other factors, far more intractable, that stand in the way of progress. One is economic. The country's rural population is so poor that people there do not have enough money to buy the additional grain if it were produced.

Volatile Notion

"If a farmer can't sell it, he's not going to grow it," a food expert said. Some planners have argued that the only way to stimulate production is to export part of the country's rice crop to guarantee good prices. The foreign exchange earned would be used to purchase larger volumes of wheat — which is cheaper — for domestic consumption.

But the people, naturally, prefer the rice they are used to. And, in a

Indonesia Crash-Kills 12

JAKARTA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — At least 12 soldiers died Tuesday in the crash of two French-made Puma helicopters a few miles north of Jakarta Bay, military sources said today.

recent interview, the country's food minister, Abdul Momen Khan, rejected the idea of exporting rice now as "politically too volatile." Meanwhile, nutritional levels continue to slide.

Even more difficult than Bangladesh's food problem is the struggle to control its population growth. Despite the efforts of the government and a bewildering number of internationally assisted programs ranging from sterilization clinics and the distribution of contraceptive devices to extensive demographic studies, results have been disappointing. Each year, the population grows by 2 million.

Many programs fail because of inadequate supervision, family planning experts say. In a country with poor communications, where travel to most rural areas is difficult, effective supervision is virtually impossible.

It is now generally accepted that the population control problem must be tackled within an overall health care program and that women are more receptive than men to birth control. But in rural, Moslem, conservative Bangladesh, this means that women workers are needed to reach other women. Because women rarely venture outside their own villages, recruiting and training enough good people is difficult.

Mr. Ziaur has set a target of stabilizing the country's population at 100 million by the mid-1980s, but not one of those interviewed who was involved in the various programs thought this was possible.

To help Bangladesh toward its goal of self-sufficiency, a large number of international aid, development and volunteer agencies help administer the injection of foreign money into the economy. This year, aid will total \$1.1 billion. Foreign donations make up about half of the country's national budget and nearly three-quarters of planned development spending.

According to a senior government official who coordinates international aid, Bangladesh hopes to get \$1.5 billion next year and to obtain increases of about 20 percent annually for the next five, or six years.

The aid deluge has its drawbacks. The different advice of various well-meaning donor agencies often ends up pulling the country in different directions at the same time. But, according to foreign observers here, the biggest problem with foreign aid is that it has widened the already great gap between the urban rich and rural poor.

"We try very hard to see we're not ripped off," the chief of an aid agency emphasized, "but depressing little seems to percolate all the way down to the poor villages."

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Queen Elizabeth, arriving at the Elysee Palace in Paris for a dinner Wednesday evening, is greeted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Samba. The queen gave the Labrador retriever to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1976.

French Security Tight for Queen After Alleged Threats From IRA

BEAUNE, France, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Queen Elizabeth II visited historic spots in Burgundy today under heightened police guard because of alleged threats from the French branch of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

Security precautions were strengthened, although French authorities believed the threat may have been a practical joke.

The queen, on a two-day tour as guest of President and Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, visited the Beaune medieval hospital complex. She had lunch at the Chateau de Sully and later toured the Chateau d'Epinois and the Basilica of the Madeleine at Vézelay.

Yesterday she toured the Loire valley with Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing. She was to fly to London tonight.

U.K. Plans All-Party Talks on Local Powers in Ulster

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his preliminary talks there, Mr. Atkins had mentioned education, urban and rural planning, water supply and roads as responsibilities that might be delegated. Speaking privately, the politicians agreed that the transfer of responsibility for such relatively insignificant functions.

"In this place, only one subject matters," a Belfast observer commented. "That's security. Security isn't involved in this plan, so it clearly isn't going to accomplish much, except maybe to clean up the British government's image a little in the United States."

Mr. Atkins' announcement stirred no great enthusiasm among Ulster politicians of any party. Gerry Fitt, the leader of the predomi-

nantly Catholic Social Democratic Labor Party, warned that Northern Ireland's troubles stem from "abuses" by the old local authorities. Mr. Molyneux, the leader of the predominantly Protestant official Ulster Unionists, insisted that Parliament, not a conference, is the proper place to talk about any change.

The Ulster Unionists hold 10 seats in Parliament, the Social Democrats hold one, and an independent holds one. The Unionists are split into no fewer than four groups — the official Unionists, headed by Mr. Molyneux, with five seats; the more extreme Democratic Unionists, headed by the Rev. Ian Paisley, with three, and two other factions with one each.

At a news conference tonight, Mr. Atkins said that he believes all

four parties would attend the talks. Each of them, he declared, "wants to be in a position of power and authority, and they know that to do this they have to work with others."

The Labor Party spokesman on Northern Ireland, Brynmor John, argued that the time has come for

El Salvador Junta Asks Talks in Bid To Release 130

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 25 (AP) — El Salvador's new military-civilian junta expressed willingness today to negotiate with leftist holding 130 hostages in the Labor and Economy Ministries, but there was no immediate response.

Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes and Economy Minister Manuel Hinds are among the hostages.

Informed sources, who asked not to be identified, said that members of the junta were making private calls to leaders of leftist groups to try to reach a settlement.

A government statement said only, "The junta is willing to negotiate a peaceful solution with the various groups now occupying public buildings."

About 1,000 members of the pro-Marxist Popular Revolutionary Bloc, many armed with handguns or machine guns, yesterday took over the two, nearby ministry buildings. They are demanding freedom for alleged political prisoners, lower food prices and other reforms.

Daylong Strike Set At Air France Nov. 8

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The flying personnel of Air France will go on a 24-hour strike Nov. 8 to back demands for higher wages, union sources said today.

It will be the second walkout against the state-owned airline since Oct. 2. Union officials said that the new strike was called because of the "totally negative" attitude of the management.

China Said Set to Try Merit Raises As Means of Boosting Production

PEKING, Oct. 25 — In a move that once would have seemed heretical, China next month will begin a system of tests and incentives aimed at boosting production by rewarding top workers.

The tests, it was learned today, will be administered in designated factories and work units on what seems an experimental basis. Workers who score in the top 40 percent will be eligible for pay raises, perhaps as high as 30 percent.

The program, not officially announced, is apparently part of wage and price raises scheduled to go into effect Nov. 1. It also seems to be part of a campaign subtly to undermine China's so-called "iron rice bowl" — the system that guaranteeing most workers a job and pay for life.

The topic is delicate, since "material incentives" was a dirty phrase here until only two years ago. Recently, however, the "iron bowl" has been cited as a major block to worker motivation and modernization.

The country's economy is undergoing an overhaul — with sharp boosts in farmers' incomes, bonuses to many workers to compensate for rising prices and even the beginnings of Western-style inflation. Prices are rising on at least eight staple food items: Fish, meat, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk and dairy products. Workers, who theoretically spend about 15 yuan (about \$11) a month on food, will get a bonus of five yuan.

But the system of tests and raises, confirmed by three different sources, goes beyond catch-up bonuses and into the area of "reasonable incentives."

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Burg, Khalil, Strauss to Meet

Israel Hints at a Bid to End Palestinian Boycott of Talks

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Israel's interior minister, Yosef Burg, who arrived here today to take part in tripartite talks with Egypt and the United States on the issue of Palestinian autonomy, said that Israel might offer an initiative to end the Palestinian boycott of the talks.

Mr. Burg, who represents the religious faction in the Israeli coalition Cabinet, refused, however, to divulge any details in advance of the one-day negotiating session set for tomorrow with Premier Menachem Begin of Israel, and Robert Strauss, the U.S. special Middle East envoy. This new round of talks was arranged by Mr. Strauss when he was in the Middle East last month.

"I hope we could come up with something that would show our Palestinian Arabs that it is worthwhile to join the talks," Mr. Burg said at a news conference at Heathrow Airport. "Otherwise, it is like we are talking... without the presence of the bride."

In a further comment on what Israel might offer, he said, "I believe that during the next month we will have to do a couple of good things in this respect."

Mr. Burg said that he would discuss his proposals with both the Egyptian and U.S. representatives in informal consultations today and again tomorrow during the formal negotiating session.

The autonomy talks have been bogged down by what Mr. Strauss described recently as wide differences between Egypt and Israel on the concept of autonomy for the 1.1 million Palestinians who live under Israeli military rule in the occupied West Bank and in Gaza.

Mr. Burg said that Israel "will do everything that it should" to resolve the autonomy question without any need to resort to another Camp David-style conference among the leaders of the three countries involved.

Yesterday, Mr. Khalil said that if the talks continue without any progress, Egypt would call for an

other summit. The autonomy talks have been going on for five months, and must conclude next May, according to the Camp David agreement. Mr. Strauss has said it is doubtful that the talks can be concluded by then.

Sources in the Egyptian delegation here said that they knew nothing about any new initiatives that the Israelis might bring to the table. Yesterday in his press conference, Mr. Khalil claimed that "all the 13" as submitted in these negotiations so far were presented by the Egyptian side." Mr. Burg, however, said today that "Israel is not a factor hindering the momentum of the talks."

In answer to a question at a press conference today, Mr. Burg said that the resignation of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan from the Israeli Cabinet will not affect the autonomy talks because Mr. Dayan's participation in the talks was "not a very active one."

Open Rights Talk Is Urged at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (AP) — The United States urged here yesterday that the UN Commission on Human Rights in its next session should take the lid off of its debates on charges of human rights violations.

William Vanden Heuvel, the U.S. ambassador to the UN General Assembly, told the General Assembly's Social Committee that the United States still supported the confidential procedures long followed by the commission and other bodies in dealing with such charges.

But he added, "We do not believe that they should be used to prevent discussion and action on gross violations of human rights in open meetings of the commission which lives are endangered and confidential discussions are not serving to accomplish the ends they were intended to achieve."

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Senate Panel Rebuffs Carter on Oil-Import Quotas

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Senate Energy Committee yesterday to strip the president of his present unilateral power to impose oil import quotas.

The 10-8 vote was the first action of congressional opposition to President Carter's announced intention to limit costly oil imports to 8.2 million barrels a day and to the 1977 average of 10 million barrels a day indefinitely.

The bill, proposed by Senate Energy Subcommittee Chairman Benjamin Rostenkowski, D-Ill., was approved in the 100th day in which energy issues dominated Congress. In other action, the House reversed an earlier decision, 225-189, to pre-empt federal price controls on gasoline.

Many members think the controls are cumbersome and interfere with the orderly distribution of gasoline without holding down prices, but others fear that without the controls gasoline prices will rise

even faster than they have this year. The existing controls are scheduled to be phased out during the next two years, along with controls on crude oil prices.

A House Appropriations subcommittee, under pressure from Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and others, approved, 25-16, a bill providing \$1.35 billion in heating aid to the poor this year.

The Senate Energy Committee separately cleared and sent to the floor, 14-2, an omnibus energy bill authorizing \$20 billion in government grants and guarantees for production of synthetic fuels through the Energy Security Corp. that President Carter has sought.

The bill also would authorize other forms of energy production aid, including a solar energy bank and a gasoline program. And, as a concession to senators from consuming states, it authorizes several kinds of aid for conservation as well, including insulation grants to homeowners.

Only parts of this bill have been matched in the House.

Mr. Carter promised import quotas after returning from an energy summit in Tokyo earlier this year. He proposed the quotas along with his synthetic fuels program and Energy Security Corp., and another bill pending in Congress to set up an Energy Mobilization Board to cut red tape on large energy projects.

Although the quota idea is dramatic, critics said that it would be likely to force prices higher in the United States and could create chaos in distribution patterns. It also has turned out that the quotas might bite sooner than Mr. Carter first assumed, because consumption and imports have stayed higher than expected.

Impelled partly by fast-rising heating-oil costs, both houses are rushing to pass aid for the poor before winter sets in; the Senate has already passed an Interior Department bill providing \$1.2 billion in quick assistance.

This time, however, the aid idea ran into resistance.

House Budget Committee Chair-

man Robert Giacomini, D-Conn., warned that the heating aid would become another welfare program, and Minority Whip Robert Michel, R-Ill., objected that it would channel a disproportionate share of funds to warm-weather states and make funds available to some recipients regardless of their needs.

Aid Programs

The bill would add \$150 million to \$250 million already appropriated to the Community Services Administration in the form of block grants to the states.

It also would provide \$400 million to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for direct payments to the elderly and handicapped on welfare. And it would provide another \$800 million to HEW for either an optional state block grant program or direct payments to recipient of Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Rep. Michel attempted to amend the bill to put the entire \$1.6 billion into the CSA and to change the formula to give added weight to the amount of cold weather a state has.

percent; Sun, 65 percent; Cities Service, 64 percent; and Marathon, 58 percent. Other companies reported large increases earlier this week.

The House turnaround on gasoline controls came largely because a number of congressmen from Northeastern states were absent when the first vote was taken. That vote was 191-188.

The House also voted, 264-143, to require the Energy Department to make public information on oil company supplies and refining capacity information, which the department said it has kept secret in order to prevent collusion.

The actions came on a \$6.9-billion Energy Department authorization bill that the House passed, 263-150, and sent to the Senate, which may never take the bill up, because an appropriations bill has already passed.

Social Security Trust Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — The Senate Finance Committee is about to set aside some of the new tax revenues the government is expecting from oil companies' sharply higher profits for a possible rollback of Social Security tax increases in 1981.

Although the panel will not actually vote to freeze Social Security tax rates now, it seems likely to create a special trust fund that could be used to finance such a move if Congress approves rollback legislation next year.

A Finance subcommittee is scheduled to begin hearings on possible rollback legislation within a month after Congress reconvenes in January. If the lawmakers block the 1981 increase in taxes, the trust fund money would take its place.



VIRGINIA FIRE — Smoke rises from ruined bulk of county office building (foreground) in Standardsville, Va. Historic county courthouse also was heavily damaged in a fire that started when a backhoe ruptured a gasoline line. Fifteen persons were injured.

Carter Holds Endorsement Dinner, Ribs Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — At a lavish dinner where the only price tag was political endorsements, President Carter yesterday told more than 500 cheering supporters that he has "never ducked... never hidden... and stayed in the political arena when sometimes blood has been shed."

Preparing his supporters for a rough battle with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Carter boasted that his own record of taking on the hard fight — both as a candidate and in his three years as president — is "unsurpassed."

At what became a rousing pep rally for a beleaguered president, Mr. Carter amended his 1976 campaign slogan, "I don't intend to lose." The new battle cry is, "If I can keep my mama's permission, I don't intend to lose."

approval when Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas suggested that Mr. Carter give Mr. Kennedy a job in his administration as "ambassador to the Bermuda Triangle."

The gathering, designed to celebrate Mr. Carter's support among public officials around the country, drew 99 Democratic congressmen, 10 senators, and a variety of state and city officials. Only one invited guest, Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago, spurned the dinner at the last minute because she said she had not been told that it was meant as an endorsement.

The highly partisan crowd roared

For Bipartisan Advice on Domestic Issues

President Forms 'Agenda for 80s' Unit

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday created a Commission for a National Agenda for the 80s to examine inflation, energy, demographic shifts, other domestic issues and make recommendations to deal them some time after the presidential election next year.

William McGill, president of

University, who plans to

from that post next July, was

as chairman of the new commission, and 20 other members

named. The commission could

to as many as 100 members.

plans to have a staff of 20 to

budget of \$2 million to \$3

and advisory.

is a very formidable and

serious undertaking," said

Donovan, the former editor-in-

chief of Time Inc., who is now a

White House adviser, and

will serve as liaison to the com-

mission. "We're well aware that this

kind of thing is not always sure-fire successful. But President Carter felt the country really suffered from a lack of vision, goals and purpose down the road."

Mr. Donovan noted that the new commission recalls previous broad-based attempts by past presidents to codify national problems on a nonpartisan basis. Lyndon Johnson, for example, set up 16 task forces in 1964, and their recommendations — which were never presented formally to the public — helped lead to some Great Society legislation.

At the end of his term of office, Dwight Eisenhower also established a Commission on National Goals that called for an overhaul of the tax system to stimulate investment, major increases in federal aid to education and an end to racial discrimination in higher education.

Mr. Donovan explained that Mr. Carter had taken care to use the word "agenda," rather than

"goals," for the new commission. "We want to avoid the implication, which I think is presumptuous, that a commission can sit down and figure out precisely where the country ought to be in 1990," he said. "The difficult line to walk is to hold out some ideas without presuming to be too dogmatic or planistic."

The idea of the commission, he said, was Mr. Carter's, and it grew out of his consultation with scores of business, labor and community leaders during the "domestic summit" at Camp David last summer. Other White House aides noted that Mr. Carter had set up a similar commission on the future when he was governor of Georgia.

Mr. McGill listed the topics the commission would deal with: "Inflation, energy, productivity, education, science and technology, demographic issues..." He said it would have a domestic focus but treat international issues as they related to domestic problems.

To keep the commission out of politics, the president directed that it make its recommendations after next year's election. He also appointed a bipartisan group to serve initially. Besides Mr. McGill, the members announced yesterday were:

Daniel Bell, professor of sociology, Harvard; Pastora San Juan Caferty, professor in the school of social service, University of Chicago; Marian Wright Edelman, director of the Children's Defense Fund; John Gardner, founder, Common Cause; Philip Handler, president, National Academy of Sciences; Dorothy Hight, president, National Council of Negro Women; Ruth Hanfield, president, League of Women Voters; Maria J. Horner, president, Radcliffe College; Carl Holman, president, National Urban Coalition; Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Juanita Kreps, outgoing secretary of commerce; Esther Landis, past president, National Council of Jewish Women; Michael McCloskey, executive director, Sierra Club; Bill Moyers, television commentator; Frank Pace, chief executive officer, International Executive Service Corps; Donald Platt, chairman, Chemical Bank; Elspeth Rostow, dean, Lyndon B. Johnson School, University of Texas; Henry Schacht, president, Cummins Engine Co.; William Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania; Glenn Watts, president, Communications Workers of America.

crude oil by 10 percent, retroactive to Oct. 1. The increase brings the price of Oman crude oil to \$24 a barrel. Oman's production is estimated at 300,000 barrels a day, which does not qualify it for membership in OPEC.

In Tehran, the newspaper Bourse said today that Iran sold crude oil for \$45 a barrel in a spot deal concluded yesterday — the highest price received for Iranian petroleum. The newspaper said that Iranian oil had been selling on the spot market at prices between \$40 and \$45 a barrel.

Officials of the National Iranian Oil Co. were not available to comment on the report.

Although Iran says that it is exporting more than 3 million barrels a day, the ratio of spot sales and term contracts has not been disclosed.

Revised Prices

The latest reported spot price was nearly double the revised official prices announced last week by Iran for its term contracts. Iran raised the price of its highest grade oil by \$1.50 a barrel to \$23.50 and of its lower quality crude by \$2.87 to \$22.77, retroactive to Oct. 1.

the announcement said that Al-

had attempted "to respect the

limits set at OPEC's meeting

in June until the end of

third quarter but not beyond."

that "unsatisfactory limit

longer would have resulted in a

tant loss of earnings" and

ad that "the present situation of

oil market, both within and out-

OPEC, obliged Sonatrach to

set this price to take account of

new conditions."

Meanwhile, the Qatar news agen-

reported today that Oman had

decided to raise the price of its

2 U.S. Oil Firms Charged in Pricing

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Department of Energy yesterday charged Texaco with four violations of oil price control regulations potentially could have resulted in overcharges of \$131.9 million

from 1973 to 1977.

The department's official special counsel also charged Atlantic Richfield with improper pricing involving \$62.9 million in 1976 that may or may not have resulted in customer overcharges.

Texaco was served with four notices of probable violation, the largest of which alleged that the company overcharged by \$119.7 million the unit of costs available to be passed on to its gasoline customers between December, 1973, and January, 1977.

Texaco officials were planning to make a statement after studying the charges, details of which reached the public late yesterday.

114 Violations Alleged

Yesterday's actions bring to 114 the number of violations alleged by special counsel, Paul Bloom, against the nation's 35 largest oil refiners. The total amount of money owed to date is almost \$5.2 billion.

Charges against Texaco involve \$13.3 billion, more than any other company. Texaco overcharged most of the charges as of late last month had agreed to refund less than \$8 million to customers.

In fact, of the total charges involving \$5.2 billion, various companies have agreed to refund a total of \$145 million, while also paying \$2,500 in civil penalties and \$100 in criminal fines.

The principal complaint against Texaco among yesterday's charges concerns the technical nature of pricing regulations and of the actions.

Energy Department regulations require gasoline prices to be increased

uniformly to all classes of customers. However, if a refiner increased prices charged to one class of customer more than another, then it had to assume it was passing on its costs as if all customers were being charged that higher price.

'Banked' Increases

This distinction was important because during much of the period in question, refiners either were not allowed or were unable for market reasons to pass on to customers all their cost increases. Anything not passed on could be "banked" to be passed on later, a situation that was a major factor in rapidly increasing gasoline prices this year.

The Energy Department alleges that Texaco, during much of 1974, increased gasoline prices unequally among its classes of customers, and from December, 1973, to January, 1977, also increased prices unequally among its different types of gasoline. However, Texaco did not base its cost pass-through calculations on the largest price increases to a class

of purchaser, or the largest increases in a grade of gasoline, the Energy Department charged. Therefore, the department alleges that Texaco overstated the amount of costs available to it for pass-through in later months.

The next largest amount, \$10.9 million, is related to an alleged incorrect determination of May 15, 1973, selling prices to certain purchasers of gasoline and middle distillates such as home heating oil.

The charges against ARCO also primarily involve the treatment of banked costs. The department alleges that ARCO illegally shifted some banked costs that had been allocated to production of middle distillates to gasoline.

ARCO officials had no immediate comment on the charges.

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Obituaries

Eleanor Robson Belmont, Arts Patron

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Eleanor Robson Belmont, 99, a major figure in society and the arts, died last night in her sleep at her home here.

In 1910 she was married to August Belmont, a widower and millionaire. She spent the rest of her life working energetically and imaginatively for charitable and artistic causes.

Before her marriage, Eleanor Robson was one of the leading ladies of the U.S. theater. She played Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," Kate Hardcastle in "The Stoops to Conquer," Constance in Robert Browning's "In a Balcony," the rough and tender heroine in Bret Harte's "Salomy Jane" and, perhaps her most memorable part, Mary Ann in "Merely Mary Ann."

Audiences knew her in a different role years later, when, with white hair and pearls about her neck, she made repeated appearances on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera and on the air to plead for money for the opera. She founded the Metropolitan Opera Guild in 1935 to raise money for the company, which was about to collapse for lack of funds.

Railroad Car

August Belmont owned racehorses, yachts and a railroad car staffed with a French chef. ("A private railroad car is not an acquired taste," Mrs. Belmont once said. "One takes it immediately.")

She was an energetic crusader for the Red Cross and made several trips across the Atlantic during World War I to inspect U.S. Army camps in Europe.

George Bernard Shaw was so taken with her as an actress that he wrote "Major Barbara" for her. He was so taken with her charm that he wrote her a succession of love letters.

When she arrived in France in 1917 she carried a letter of introduction to Gen. John Pershing. It said: "Mrs. Belmont is one of the few really able people who are also gifted with the power of expression. She wishes to help in every way, and then, on her return home, to put before our people, as vividly as only she can do, what the real need of our troops are. She has a man's understanding, a woman's sympathy, and a sense of honor and gift of expression such as are possessed by very few either among men or women."



Eleanor Robson Belmont

The letter was signed Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Belmont was born in Wigan, England, on Dec. 13, 1879, the third generation of a theatrical family. Her grandmother, Evelyn Cameron, was a star of the English stage, and her mother is best remembered as Madge Carr Cook, who played the title role in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Her father, Charles Robson, the conductor of a small orchestra, died when she was very young. Her mother later was married to the English actor Augustus Cook and moved to the United States.

Eleanor was educated in a convent school in Staten Island, then went to San Francisco to join her mother, who was playing with the Frawley Stock Company. The girl was given bit parts for \$15 a week, but had no interest in an acting career.

About a month later, the leading actress resigned and left the company in drastic need of an ingenue. Miss Robson, who was 17, was drafted and given 13 parts to learn and play in the next 13 nights. One of the parts was 60 pages long and had to be spoken in a Southern accent. She was an immediate success.

Karl Abarth

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Automobile magnate Karl Abarth, 71, died yesterday near here of what his family termed an incurable illness.

Mr. Abarth began his career as a bicycle racer. He founded and built up the Fiat Abarth firm but sold it to Fiat of Turin when he became ill.

Maj. Gen. Maphetu Dlamini

MBABANE, Swaziland, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Maj. Gen. Maphetu Dlamini, 57, the premier and the commander of Swaziland's Army, died today of cancer in a Mbabane hospital, Radio Swaziland said.

He returned to Swaziland yesterday from South Africa where he had been undergoing treatment for several months.

Government officials were silent on Gen. Dlamini's death and his possible successor. He was the second most powerful man in the government after King Sobhuza II.

News Analysis

Lord Carrington Shows His Toughness

LONDON (NYT) — At the Lancaster House negotiations on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, yesterday yielded to the demand of the Patriotic Front guerrillas that he commit to paper his proposals for putting into effect a new constitution.

But he would promise to do so, he said amid general laughter, "on the strict understanding that I will not on that account be accused of being schoolmasterly."

Lord Carrington was speaking in

a code understood by everyone present. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is referred to by the British press these days as the headmistress because of her bellowing ways; by analogy, many of those involved in the marathon bargaining sessions at Lancaster House have come to call the foreign secretary either the headmaster or the schoolmaster.

The incident illustrated not only the discomfort of the African delegates with the 60-year-old peer's icy self-assured conduct of the negotiations, but also his skill in parrying their complaints. To the astonishment of most politicians and diplomats here, Lord Carrington has managed to keep the talks going for six weeks and to win basic agreement on a new constitutional formula.

Whether he will be able to surmount the second and more difficult hurdle — persuading the Patriotic Front and the present Salisbury government to agree on plans for new elections and arrangements for the period leading up to those elections — remains open to considerable doubt. He himself is said to believe it unlikely.

Aristocratic Businessman

But whatever the outcome, the sixth Baron Carrington, an aristocratic businessman and Buckinghamshire landholder, has pushed the bargaining process further than any of the succession of prime ministers and foreign secretaries who have grappled with Rhodesia since its unilateral declaration of independence 14 years ago.

In the process, he has established himself as Mrs. Thatcher's closest Cabinet adviser and as a real power in Conservative Party politics, despite the fact that he has never sat in the House of Commons. (He succeeded to the title at 19 years of age and that barred him from elective office.) A London columnist suggested this month that if Mrs. Thatcher were to die in an air crash tomorrow, Lord Carrington would be the obvious successor.

The prevailing view when he took office was that he was bright and

decent but soft; few had seen through his patrician languor to the inner toughness. One who feared that he would fail to fight for his ideas, and has revised his opinion, is his predecessor as foreign secretary, David Owen.

"Six weeks and he's still there," said Mr. Owen, many of whose policies have been embraced by his successor. "Not bad at all. I have some quarrels on tactics, but his strategy is right, and I think he may make it."

Carrington Strategy

Lord Carrington fought, first, to persuade Mrs. Thatcher not to recognize the government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa immediately; second, to convince Commonwealth leaders and the warring parties in Zimbabwe Rhodesia that it was worth one more serious attempt to negotiate a settlement, and third, to prevent the Lancaster House talks from degenerating into a formless series of ill-tempered debates.

His strategy for the negotiations grew out of his conviction that the principal British mistake in the past had been to act as a referee between the combatants. This time, he told associates, Britain would let them all state their case, then draft the best possible compromise and offer it to them, take it or leave it.

In a sense, that strategy was forced on him by the domestic timetable. He knew he must be able to show some progress before reporting to the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool earlier this month, and he knew there was little chance that he could prevent the lapsing of British sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia in mid-November because the party rank and file opposed renewal.

So he has taken total command of the talks, demanding adherence to an agenda that he drafted and insisting on firm commitments from both sides on each issue. One of the Salisbury delegates commented recently, "He is a very quick man to spot a waffle."

— R. W. APPLE JR.

By Closure of Nuclear Dumps

Halt in U.S. Cancer Studies Threatened

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — The closure of a nuclear waste dump in Nevada this week threatens to halt much of the cancer research being carried out in the United States.

"Every large university hospital doing cancer research now faces a decision to close down," said Philip Lorio, chief radiation safety officer at Columbia University in New York. "In our own case, we have two weeks of storage space left for

our radioactive waste, and we have a lot more storage space than most of the other large medical research centers in the country."

The liquid wastes piling up in the medical centers are known as tracers. These are isotopes put into organic chemicals so researchers can locate the chemicals inside test animals. This way scientists can tell if, for instance, a drug concentrates in tumors or spreads through healthy tissues. The method is a major tool in cancer research.

The sudden crisis in radioactive waste was triggered by Nevada Gov. Robert List Monday when he closed the low-level dump at Beatty because technicians had found five barrels of nuclear refuse buried outside the fence.

Earlier this month, Gov. Dixy Lee Ray of Washington closed a similar waste dump at Hanford after technicians discovered radiation leaking from a shipment of irradiated steel and pharmaceuticals.

Liquid Chemicals

The Nevada and Washington dumps were the last ones open to liquid radioactive chemicals — the type used in U.S. cancer research. Last spring, South Carolina halted shipments of liquid wastes to its dump in Barnwell on grounds that the chemicals carrying the radioactive material — as distinct from the radioactive material itself — were a threat to the environment.

Many major cancer research laboratories face difficulties. Duke University reports it has three weeks of storage space for its radio-

active medical waste. Harvard University has no more than 10 days of storage space left. Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York could store waste for a couple of months at most.

Mr. Lorio of Columbia said a way to get around the closing of western dumps would be to locate the wastes locally, but that New York refuses to give Columbia permission to do so. Nor does Harvard persuade Cambridge, Mass., to allow it to burn waste.

No Other Way

"There's no other way of doing this kind of work," Mr. Lorio said. "If we don't get a solution to the problem, this kind of research is going to stop."

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's William Dirks, who heads the division that licenses burial of low-level wastes, said that the situation is alarming. Dirks adds: "We're dealing with three sites in only three states; there's absolutely no political will in having a burial site in any state."

One reason South Carolina, Nevada and Washington have acted that the governors do not want the states to be nuclear dump grounds for the nation.

"As long as everybody can step off to South Carolina and say about it," Gov. Dick Riley said when he ordered the ban on low-level radioactive medical waste, "then everybody is going to regard low-level waste as a South Carolina problem."

MX Technology Illustrates Rapid Arms Development

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Nuclear weapons scientists now believe that they could pack 12 or 13 powerful silo-busting warheads on the proposed land-based MX intercontinental ballistic missile where little more than a year ago they worried about fitting 10, according to Pentagon and Energy Department sources.

The strategic arms limitation treaty, now up for Senate approval, limits the United States and the Soviet Union to 10 warheads on each new land-based ICBM such as the MX. The limit was chosen by U.S. negotiators because it was the largest number of warheads tested on a missile by the Russians and more than was contemplated at the time by U.S. weapons builders.

The ability of scientists at the two government-financed nuclear weapons laboratories in Los Alamos and Livermore, Calif., to come up with warhead designs for the MX that meet or exceed limits previously thought unreachable shows how quickly weapons technology is advancing.

Another example of expanding strategic weapons capabilities occurred last weekend when the refitted Poseidon submarine, a new, longer-range and more powerful Trident missile, slipped off sea on its initial operational patrol.

The Trident missile has a range of about 4,000 miles whereas the Poseidon missile it replaced was about 2,500 miles. The longer range permits the missile-launching submarine to roam an area more than twice as large as in the past. It will be able to reach some Soviet targets, if necessary, shortly after leaving its home port in Kings Bay, Ga.

In addition, the Trident missile carries eight warheads, each with the explosive power of 100 kilotons equal to 100,000 tons of TNT. Its atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was 12.5 kilotons. Although the older Poseidon missile had more warheads — 10 to 14 — each had the power of 40 kilotons.

Three more Poseidon submarines will be outfitted with Trident missiles this fiscal year, and eight others during the next two years.

The developments in land-based missile warheads best illustrate how rapidly nuclear arms can be advanced.

Mark-12 Warhead

In the early 1970s, Livermore produced the Mark-12 warhead for the Minuteman-3 missile with a 175-kiloton yield. By 1974, the Air Force wanted to double that yield without making the warhead larger. Within two years, Los Alamos scientists had just about done it.

The Mark-12A was slightly heavier — by about 35 pounds — and could produce a 340-kiloton blast.

Three Mark-12As fit on a Minuteman-3. Originally Pentagon officials hoped that the MX would carry the Mark-12A. The number hoped for was 10, but 12 or 13 is better.

If SALT-2 fails in the Senate, the United States could put more than 10 warheads on the MX. But the Russians also would be able to add warheads to their giant SS-18 missile, which now has 10.

Officials from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the State Department say that the Russians want SALT-2 approved in part because they believe that U.S. technology would win that race.

A second MX warhead design is under consideration. It is larger than the Mark-12A, with a more powerful explosion — about 500 kilotons. Initially it was believed that an MX could carry eight of these warheads. But scientists have redesigned it so that 10 of these larger nuclear bombs would fit on the MX — giving it the same coverage of targets as the Mark-12A.

Scientists from both nuclear weapons laboratories will meet this week with Air Force and Energy Department officials to plan 12 more months of study for the two MX designs.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PERSONNEL MANAGER	\$12,000 + car	New British co. (defense electronic chips).	Cheshire	Early 30's; professional; exp. in manufacturing/ engineering.	C.E. Morris, Tel. 24104/WT, Ringwood, Dorset, 3 Charlotte St. Manchester M1 4AB, Tel: 061-236 8801.	L.I.T. 18-10-79
V.P. and GENERAL MANAGER	£550-60,000	Technician Int'l Inc. (Electronic products).	Woking, Berkshire	Good educ. background, understanding & exp. in electronic sales/marketing; 35-45; prof. Amer. nat.	Mr. T.F. Olney, General Manager Int'l, 2/4 King St., London SW1Y 6HL.	L.I.T. 18-10-79
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING DIRECTOR	£20,000	Major British co. (Engineering).	London 20% travel	Around 40; engineers with good int'l mktg. exp., prof. in mechanical engineering field.	Ref. 670, CR-Connell Ltd., 8 Bedford Square, Northampton.	Financial Times 18-10-79
ACCOUNTANTS		Major British Group in the service industry.	Zambia	Ability to negotiate at senior level; maturity & man. mgmt. ability.	Ref. 2583, L.M.S. O'Connell, 124 New Road Street, London W1Y 8AE, Tel: 01-489 1371.	Financial Times 18-10-79
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	£15,000 + car	Major Advertising Group.	London	Good accountancy exp. in overseas subsidiary consolidation, confidential accts, conventions, etc.	Tony Barker, ref. 367, Marlow Ave. Ltd., 78 Station Way, London W1P 5LN, Tel: 01-388 2851.	Financial Times 18-10-79
GENERAL MANAGER Nigeria	In excess of £20,000	Consumer products co.	Lagos	Exp. & record of success in mktg. & sales overseas of fast moving consumer products; 35-45; prof. British.	John Neeson, Neeson Neeson & Partners, 8 Avenue Court, London W2 4HL, Tel: 01-727 2755.	Daily Telegraph 18-10-79
DIRECTOR OF MARKETING European Region	Very attractive	Major int'l producer of consumer durables.	S.E. England	30-40; Exp. + 1/2 Eur. lang.; most demonstrable record of real achievement in competitive market environment.	James Yellon, ref. 7584, Austin Knight Ltd., London W1A 1DS.	L.I.T. 26-10-79
EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER	Excellent	Part of large multinational corp.	Extensive European travel	Exp. + Ger. & Fr.; 30-40; successful sales career European countries in toy or food products.	Box 1422, Int'l Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.I.T. 26-10-79
MANAGING CONSULTANT	£18-14,000	RPT Economic Studies Group (Int'l Transportation Planning).	London	Economists with extensive exp. of int'l consultancy work in transportation field.	Jeff Oby, Managing Director, RPT Economic Studies Group, 20 Maiden Lane, London WC2 7JS.	The Economist 26-10-79
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH		The Conference Board.	Brussels	Well equal in economics with exp. in conducting & writing up their own research projects; Exp. +.	Richard O.A. Brown, The Conference Board in Europe, Box 44, Ave. Louise 226, B-1050 Brussels.	The Economist 26-10-79
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Generous	The Monty Corp. Nigeria Ltd.	Lagos	Ideally Nigerian nat.; 35-50; proven administrative capability.	R.J. Lacey, The Monty Corp. Ltd., Salisbury, Wiltshire, Wilt, Wilt.	Daily Telegraph 26-10-79
DIRECTEUR GENERAL Designate	To FF. 170,000 + bonus	French subsidiary of British co.	Paris	Record of profit achievement in reputable French based mktg. & sales org.; Fr., Eng.; 30-40.	Ref. 165, Philip Egeron & Co., 178/179 Place de la République, Paris 11, Tel: 01-489 2275.	L.I.T. 23-10-79
Business Segment MARKETING MANAGER		Japanese subsidiary of American chemical co.	Japan	Prof. with min. 6 yrs. success. exp. in consumer packaged goods mktg.; fluent Eng.	The President, Richardson-Merrell K.K., C.P.O. Box 1142, Osaka, Japan 530-91.	L.I.T. 23-10-79
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS MGR.	Excellent	European operation of American chemical co.	Brussels	Exp. of BA/BS in bus. admin. computer science or related field; 5-7 yrs applicable work exp.	Box 1422, Int'l Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.I.T. 23-10-79
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News Analysis

Begin Drops His Crutch, Moshe Dayan

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 25 (WP) — The dust settles from the abrupt departure of Moshe Dayan as Israel's foreign minister. It is clear that the significance of the resignation is not that Mr. Dayan submitted it, but that Prime Minister Menachem Begin accepted it. The fact that Mr. Begin made desultory attempts to retain his foreign minister to remain in government diminishes little Begin's willingness to break from his reliance on Mr. Dayan as prime minister.

Despite the vast gulf between ideologies, Mr. Dayan was a high for Mr. Begin, the one Cabinet member who gave the Likud government the international status it so desperately needed when Begin was swept into office virtually unknown to the world outside Israel, except as a feisty former militia leader from pre-statehood who spent 29 years carping at the Labor government from the benches of the Knesset.

Driving Force
Mr. Dayan provided much more than a famous face. He quickly became the driving force of the cabinet, the strong right hand in the shaping of foreign policy, but in domestic matters as well.

Although Mr. Begin occasionally sometimes ill-tempered foreign minister, he developed what many cabinet ministers came to recognize as a deep psychological dependency on Mr. Dayan. Mr. Dayan, in turn, pushed the prime minister by inches from intransigent positions, making new diplomatic initiatives toward the elusive goal of peace in the Middle East.

It is his wont, Mr. Dayan often said, to be unorthodox ways that infused his Cabinet colleagues, but in end Mr. Begin usually yielded then came to be grateful when rewards became apparent. For example, in April, 1978, when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem six years earlier was beginning to take a passing obsolescence, Mr. Dayan refused even to associate West Bank with UN Resolution calling for return of Israeli-occupied territories. Mr. Dayan made of his typical "sleeper" policy.

In a little-noticed television interview, he said casually that 242 course applied to territory captured from Jordan. He did not mention the West Bank. But he was signaling a softening of Israel's position.

While Mr. Dayan's free-lance observation hardly seems monumental, considering the extraordinary events of the last year, it paved

the way for a resumed dialogue with Egypt and, ultimately, to the beginning of the Camp David peace process.

There have been numerous other examples since then where Mr. Dayan deftly and subtly prodded Mr. Begin into large and small concessions, sometimes out of public view and sometimes by going public to generate controversy. The most recent example of Mr. Dayan's efforts to instill life and flexibility into the Cabinet's hard-line positions came when Mr. Dayan unilaterally, without informing Mr. Begin, opened a dialogue with militant West Bank Palestinian leaders, including outspoken Palestine Liberation Organization supporters.

He also suggested publicly, to the chagrin of Mr. Begin and the Cabinet's hard-line members, that Israel should give the moribund West Bank-Gaza autonomy negotiations a jolt by arbitrarily withdrawing the military occupation government from Arab cities and replacing it with a civilian administration.

When it became clear to the prime minister last spring that his maverick foreign minister was breaking conceptual barriers faster than the conservative coalition could absorb them, Mr. Begin attempted to rein him in through a set of sharply confining negotiating principles, which included the demand for ultimate Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza.

The guidelines to Mr. Dayan's disarray, also declared that Israel would retain sovereignty over water in the West Bank, and that Jewish civilian settlements would proliferate with Israeli law applying to the settlers and not Arab law.

Advice on Jackson
Mr. Begin also saw to it that not Mr. Dayan but a diluted six-man committee under firm Cabinet supervision would control Israel's bargaining policy in the autonomy talks. With hindsight, it is obvious that Mr. Dayan must have decided then that his days in the Likud government were numbered. But even then Mr. Dayan remained the most influential member of the Cabinet.

For instance, it was Mr. Dayan who persuaded Mr. Begin over the advice of many of the prime minister's advisers to snub the American black activist, Jesse Jackson, when Mr. Jackson made a highly controversial visit here espousing Palestinian independence. At the time of that decision, amid growing divisiveness in the Cabinet over many issues, a Begin aide remarked, "Three people are running this country — Begin, Dayan and Begin's secretary."

But when Mr. Dayan, by his own account, started privately targeting an alternative to ultimate Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip — an act of heresy to

those whose mystical approach to the occupied territories lies with Israel's biblical right to the "greater land of Israel" — the handwriting was on the wall. With Mr. Dayan voting against expropriation of private Arab land for the controversial Elon Moreh settlement and urging government restraint, the distance between the two men grew, and the likelihood of Mr. Begin's refusing to accept a Dayan resignation diminished.

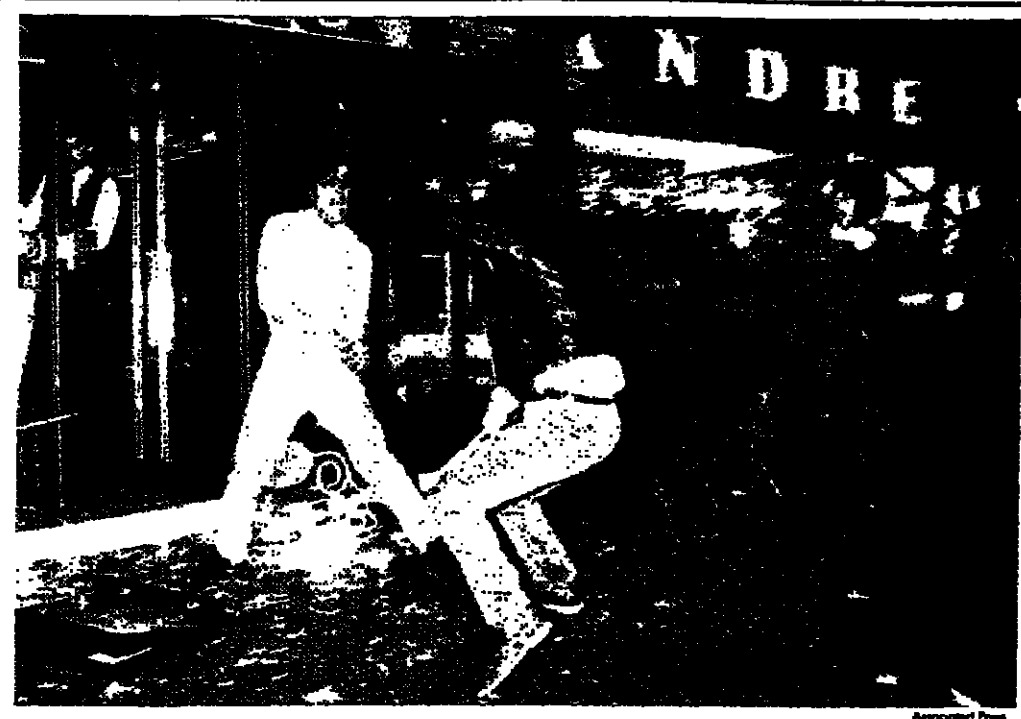
Mr. Dayan's departure, by all appearances, is certain to usher in a more hawkish approach by the Begin government to the West Bank-Gaza negotiations, even if Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin, as rumored, is given the Foreign Ministry portfolio. Mr. Yadin has not yet even consulted with the various coalition factions about a replacement, but Mr. Yadin's moderate stance and liberal credentials, to be sure, would be overshadowed by the restraints that finally forced Mr. Dayan to leave public service at the apex of his career. The autonomy negotiating team, headed by the conservative interior minister, Yosef Burg, and kept in check by Mr. Begin's written negotiating principles and by the 11-member policy advisory committee, would hardly be allowed by Mr. Begin to break the kind of diplomatic ground that Mr. Dayan had been plowing up.

And if Mr. Burg, whom Mr. Begin would like to appoint foreign minister because of compatible and equally conservative positions, does get the post, a more inflexible bargaining position could be expected.

Whether these developments will lead to a stalemate in the autonomy talks and, subsequently, endanger the peace process is an unponderable question. But there seems little likelihood that there will be a revival of the prodding stick technique that left the government with Moshe Dayan. And for that, Egyptian and U.S. participants in the autonomy talks have some cause for concern.

U.S. Aide in Jordan
On 2d Leg of Tour
BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (AP) — State Department Senior Adviser Philip Habib flew to Amman, Jordan, today for talks with King Hussein. Amman is the second stop on Mr. Habib's tour, which began here Tuesday. During his stay here, he met with President Elias Sarkis, Premier Salim al-Hoss and Foreign Minister Fuad Bultros on ways of defusing the explosive situation in southern Lebanon.

In Damascus, the government press said the Habib mission was "designed to confuse and stall Arab efforts to achieve a solution in southern Lebanon."



Protesters fight with pizzeria employee in Paris who tried to prevent their breaking a window after a rally Wednesday night against France's extradition policy. Franco Piperno, a Marxist professor wanted in kidnapping and murder of former Italian leader Aldo Moro, was extradited on Oct. 18. Another Moro suspect, Lanfranco Pace, might be extradited in November.

Corsican Nationalists Claim Paris Area Bombings

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP) — Bombs planted by Corsican nationalists early today set afire several oil tanks at a suburban military depot and caused extensive damage to the Ministry of Universities in central Paris.

Five bombs exploded within 15 minutes in the city and suburbs. The Corsican National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.

The bomb at the military depot caused a major fire, but firemen prevented it from spreading to a 5,000-ton storage area.

Bombs also exploded at a building of the French state tobacco monopoly, in freight wagons in a railroad yard, and at an oil pumping station, all in the suburbs.

The nationalists, who oppose what they say is the French mainland's financial domination of Corsica, want the island to be autonomous.

Top U.S. Blacks Allege Threat by Jews

By Warren Brown
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Some prominent blacks have been the targets of death threats and financial pressures in the black-Jewish dispute that has developed over the last few months, a group of black leaders claimed last night.

The allegations were made here by members of the Black Leadership Forum, a national organization representing civil rights leaders.

"Some selected members of this group have had aggressive attacks directed at them," National Urban League president Vernon Jordan, the forum's spokesman, said.

"We strongly resent and will collectively oppose punitive attacks upon any of our members who express honestly held convictions," Mr. Jordan said, reading from a statement.

The alleged attacks were a response to some black leaders' support for opening talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and to discussions black spokesmen have had with PLO chief Yasser Arafat, Mr. Jordan said.

The visits with Mr. Arafat followed the controversial resignation of the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, after his unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative.

Rev. Jesse Jackson, who embraced Mr. Arafat on his Middle East trip, said he has been the target of assassination threats and harassment, including "people placing the heads of dead animals at our door."

Rev. Jackson attributed many of the threats to the militant Jewish Defense League.

Joseph Lowery, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who has also met with Mr. Arafat and voiced support for opening talks with the PLO, said he and his organization have been the targets of economic intimidation from some members of the Jewish community.

The intimidation has come mainly in the form of trying to foreclose on bank loans, Mr. Lowery said.

Rev. Jackson, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lowery — who have been at odds with each other over the black-Jewish-Palestinian issue — also charged that they have been vilified in the media because of their stands.

The charges almost overshadowed the purpose of the forum's joint statement, which was a call for black-Jewish reconciliation and an expression black unity on civil rights and social policy.

3 Died at Egyptian Compound

4 Palestinians Condemned For Ankara Embassy Raid

ANKARA, Oct. 25 (AP) — A martial law court today sentenced to death four Palestinians who seized the Egyptian Embassy here in a bloody attack July 13 and held embassy officials hostage for two days.

The court convicted Mervan Shebani, 24, Hussein Suleiman Abdullah, 23, Mohammed Abouzaid, 19, and Mustafa Beshishi, 19, on two counts of premeditated murder and other charges of violating a foreign legation's territory and smuggling in firearms.

They have the right to appeal the martial law court's decision to the military appeals court.

The four have been identified as members of the Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, reported to be the terrorist arm of the Syrian-backed Sa'iq guerrilla group of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Five Turkish accomplices received prison terms ranging from 19 years to six months.

The four Palestinians attacked the Egyptian Embassy, firing Soviet-made submachine guns and throwing hand grenades. In the initial attack, they killed a Turkish policeman and a security guard stationed in front of the embassy building. An embassy official was killed in an escape attempt from a third-floor window and another was seriously injured.

The rest of the hostages, including Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Kemal Oteima, were released unharmed after a four-man Palestinian delegation, flown from Syria, helped to negotiate the guerrillas' surrender.

The Palestinians, protesting the Camp David accords, had demanded that Turkey sever its relations with Egypt and Israel. They had also demanded the release of their comrades from Egyptian prisons.

Last November, two Palestinians were released after a four-man Palestinian delegation, flown from Syria, helped to negotiate the guerrillas' surrender.

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Turkey Violence Kills 8 as Martial Law Is Extended

ISTANBUL, Oct. 25 (AP) — Eight persons were killed in violence throughout Turkey during the night despite Parliament's two-month extension of martial law yesterday in 19 of the 67 provinces. Istanbul newspapers reported today.

In Aydin, western Turkey, masked men entered a coffeehouse and fired pistols at customers, killing a high school student and seriously wounding another.

In Izmir, Turkey's third-largest city, on the Aegean, two rival leftist, student-dominated factions clashed in a dispute over ideological differences. A high school student was reported killed.

Six ambush slayings by suspected extremist terrorists were reported in Eskisehir, in the west, and in some eastern provinces where there had been previous violence.

Israel Sentences Terrorists to Life

LOD, Israel, Oct. 25 (UPI) — A military court today sentenced two young Arabs to life imprisonment following their conviction on charges stemming from a Palestinian strike in Israel 17 months ago in which 35 Israelis died.

The decision of the court not to sentence the two to death so enraged courtroom spectators that they broke chairs and tried to hit the convicted guerrillas. Police restrained them and the two Arabs were not hurt. Most of the spectators were survivors of the attack and families of those killed in the strike.

Halad Hussein, 18, and Hussein Fiad, 19, were among 11 guerrillas who launched a seaborne strike March 11, 1978, killed an American-born woman photographer on the beach, shot several vehicles on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway and then commandeered a bus that exploded in flames after police stopped it. The shootings and explosion left 35 dead and 85 wounded. The nine other guerrillas died.

Belgians Meet Official of PLO

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Belgian government today received Farouk Kaddoumi, No. 2 man of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which it said "now expresses the will of the Palestinian people."

After more than two hours of talks at Palais d'Egmont, an official Belgian state residence, Foreign Minister Heuri Simonet, flanked by Mr. Kaddoumi, told the press: "It seems to us that PLO is now the means and vehicle through which the will of the Palestinian people is being expressed."

"The problem to know whether we like it or not should be left aside," Mr. Simonet added.

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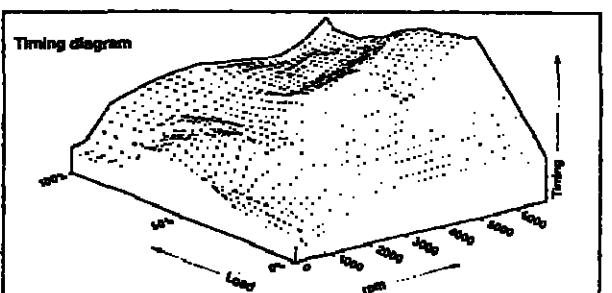
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Consumption (ECE)	90 km/h (56 mph) 1/100 km (mpg)	120 km/h (75 mph) 1/100 km (mpg)	in city traffic 1/100 km (mpg)	Average consumption 1/100 km (mpg)
BMW 316*	6.7 (42.2)	9.2 (30.7)	11.1 (25.4)	9.0 (32.7)
BMW 732i*	8.5 (33.2)	10.8 (28.2)	18.7 (15.6)	12.6 (25.0)

*5-speed "economy" gearbox as optional extra



The moment of ignition is the critical factor governing engine performance and running characteristics. Above all, it has a decisive effect on overall engine efficiency, fuel consumption and emission make-up. Every operating condition has its ideal timing. The problem is that even the slightest variation in rpm or engine loading creates a completely different optimum timing. To establish that ideal moment, from the infinite possibilities for each particular case, requires the speed and accuracy of a computer. The BMW Digital Motor Electronics micro-computer assimilates all the relevant data in the instant following each ignition and then calculates the optimum timing for the next ignition.

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Trade Ploy With China

After repeated vows that he would treat them alike, President Carter now proposes to exempt China, but not yet the Soviet Union, from discriminatory trade tariffs. This tilt toward Peking is explained as merely a matter of convenience. But it depreciates the president's word and leaves the United States in the odd position of making large judgments for trivial reasons. That is not the way to play the big-power game.

Along with some other communist nations, the Soviet Union and China have so far been denied "most-favored-nation" tariffs for their goods, which means they must pay the duties that were in effect in 1934. Many tariffs, particularly on manufactured goods, have since been cut in half, some to zero. Clearly, neither the Russians nor the Chinese can fully compete in the United States under this handicap, nor earn enough to buy more U.S. goods in exchange. Both want fair treatment also as a symbol of normal relations and as a signal of encouragement to private U.S. traders.

Since 1975, the main obstacle to treating the Russians like everyone else has been the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the trade law, requiring evidence that Russians, notably Soviet Jews, are free to emigrate. But now, even with many Jews leaving, the political resistance persists. With the illogical exception of profitable grain sales to Moscow, too many in Congress still seem to think that trade with the Soviet Union gives it one-sided economic or even military benefits. In fact, the discrimination has only irritated the Russians and shifted their business to other Western markets.

When the United States resumed diplomatic relations with the mainland Chinese this year, they too put fair tariffs high on their

wish list. Free emigration should be no problem, they said: Would an exodus of 20 million Chinese to the United States be enough? Overlooking the sarcasm, Carter made it clear that he would certify satisfactory progress on emigration by both China and the Soviet Union so that Congress would accept them as "most-favored" trading nations simultaneously. He said it was important for the United States not to give the appearance of collusion with one against the other; he wanted better relations with both.

The move was planned for this fall. But the SALT-2 debate drags on and important votes on energy and other issues also threaten to get in the way. Meanwhile, however, Vice President Mondale went to Peking and promised action before Nov. 1. And at least some officials and members of Congress welcomed the chance to make the Chinese connection grate on Soviet nerves again. By proceeding now with the Chinese alone, Carter plays into the hands of the very people whose clamor for an anti-Soviet association with China he kept vowing to resist. And on the emigration issue, he implicitly promotes the fiction that China is a more tolerant society than the Soviet Union.

The Russians attach so much importance to SALT-2 and expect so little of U.S. trade in the immediate future that they will not now make an issue of the matter. But the administration's clumsiness is bound to feed their paranoia about a Sino-U.S. alliance, exaggerate their doubts about U.S. policy declarations and make them that much harder to deal with in every other respect. As for the Chinese, the chances are that even in pocketing their gain they are having a good laugh at the expense of the United States. Who, in this triangular game, they must be asking slyly, is now playing whom against whom?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ullman's VAT Prescription

The slack performance of the inflation-ridden U.S. economy is generating widespread pessimism among the people responsible for managing it. Pessimism always incites radical prescriptions. Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, now proposes huge cuts in the present payroll and income taxes — to be replaced by revenue from a VAT, a value-added tax. As Mr. Ullman observed, it would be the sharpest change in U.S. tax policy since the establishment of the income tax 66 years ago. His strategy is a deeply interesting one, if not entirely persuasive.

The key question here is whether the national tax system needs fundamental revision to give greater incentives to savings and investment. Mr. Ullman strongly argues the affirmative. Instead of taxing what you earn, he would prefer to tax more heavily what you spend — that's the point of the VAT — and treat more gently the money that you keep in the bank or in stock. That, necessarily, would shift the tax burden away from the people on the upper rungs of the tax ladder, who do most of the saving and investing, to the disadvantage of people on the middle rungs. Mr. Ullman does not evade that sensitive point. He argues that middle-income Americans now have a greater interest in an end to inflation, and a resumption of rapid economic growth, than in a modest redistribution of the tax load.

It remains to be seen whether most middle-income Americans also think so. But Mr. Ullman is absolutely right in thinking that the idea of investment incentives is picking up great momentum in Congress. He is also right in thinking that his VAT legislation is superior to most of the alternative schemes

that have already recruited wide support. Chances are better than even that there will be some sort of major tax bill next year.

The Carter administration botched its best opportunity for tax reform last year, with its endless indecision. A lot of people in Congress think that the present state of the economy requires a political response — meaning tax cuts — before the election. Now, in the person of Mr. Ullman, a serious and senior House Democrat has embraced a program exactly parallel to that of Margaret Thatcher's Tory government in Britain.

It may be plagiarism, but it speaks to U.S. anxieties that the United States has caught the British disease, with its lagging investment, poor productivity and repeated currency crisis. And if the disease is British, why not look to West Germany, with its high productivity and low inflation rate, for the cure? That, essentially, is the logic behind the VAT.

But it hardly seems plausible to look for the secrets of nations' rises and falls in the particular elements of their tax structures. Behind all of Mr. Ullman's concerns there seems to lie a deep exasperation with the income tax, for the perfection of which he has been waging battle for many years. He now finds it too cumbersome, too easily circumvented.

In his present mood, the coarse simplicity of the VAT appeals to him. That appeal will not be universal. The immediate importance of his bill does not lie in the VAT itself, but in the focus that it brings to the coming election-year debate on taxes and the future U.S. economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

After Prague Show Trial

Speaking with brazen effrontery after the Prague show trial, Bohuslav Choupek, the regime's foreign minister, dedicated himself to detente with the West. Mr. Choupek has no right to speak on behalf of the Czechoslovak people. He was not elected by them. He owes his position solely to the arrival of Soviet tanks in August, 1968. If they were withdrawn, he and his partners would be lucky to escape with permanent exile.

Mr. Choupek does, however, represent the favorites whom Moscow has installed, and in their name he announced that the United States remained "through no fault of ours, the only advanced capitalist country with which our relations are encumbered with unsolved problems."

If that is true, it is a serious indictment of

the British and other Western governments. There are arguments for normal relations with several East European governments whose leaders, the victims as much as the creators of circumstance, allow small liberties to grow and defend their own people's interests against those of the imperial power.

No such mitigation can be pleaded by the Czech regime. Its purpose in being there is to stifle the democratic socialist ideal which, for a brief moment, showed the most spontaneous outbreak of national joy seen in Europe since the end of World War II.

The people of that country attracted them, as they attract now, the keenest admiration. The West should have only the most inescapable dealings with the government which is holding them down.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

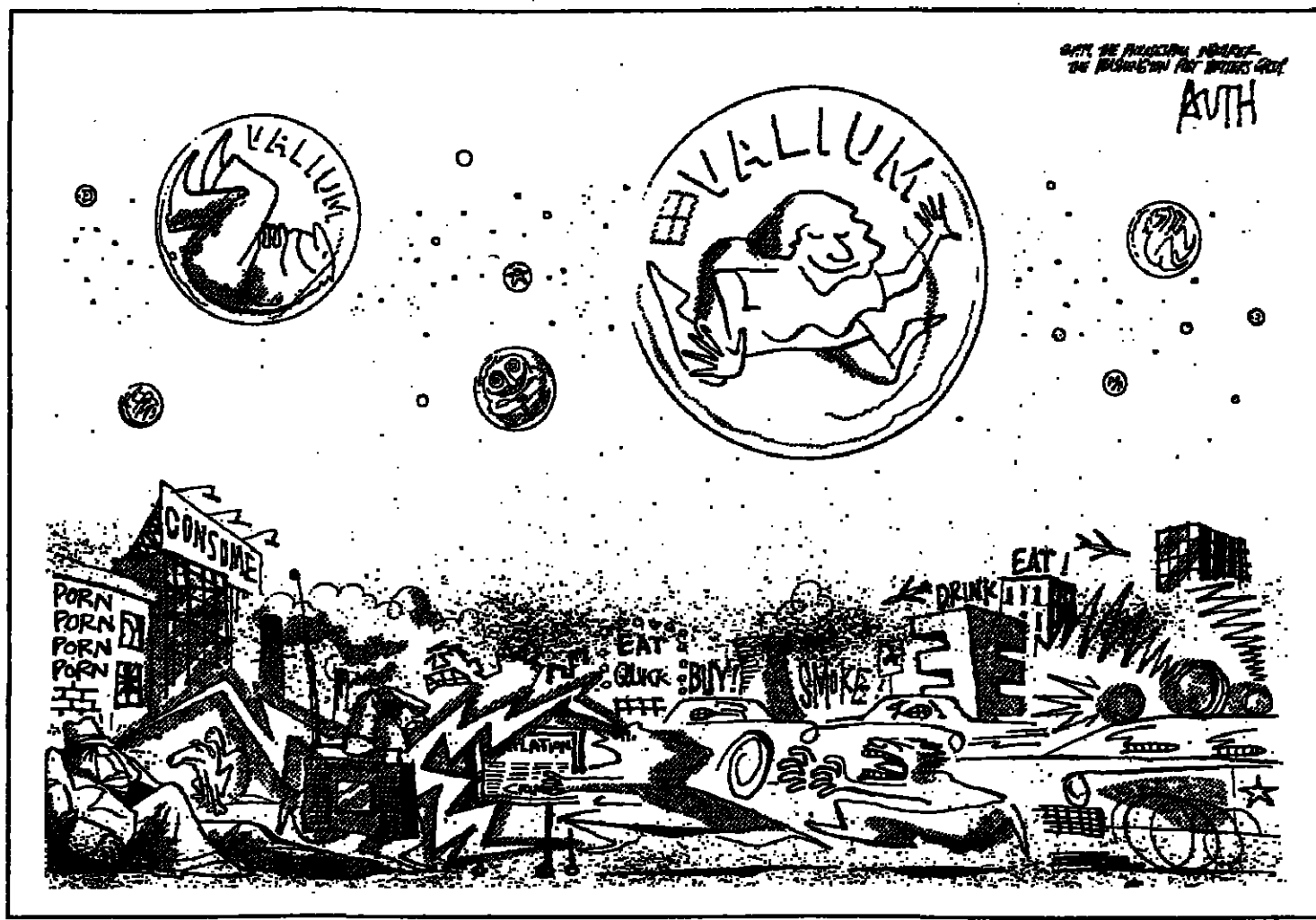
October 26, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — During one of the many retreats of the Russian army, a severely wounded Japanese was captured and brought to the railway station. Russian soldiers gathered about him gazed with marked envy on the light and comfortable footwear he wore. They kept looking from the practical footwear of the prisoner to their own heavy, thick boots, and murmuring: "With such boots, it is easy enough to make long marches." Many other wounded Japanese were brought in and appeared to be furnished with almost every luxury, each having a toothbrush, hairbrush, tooth-powder, soap, towel, an excellent map of the seat of war, a notebook and a diary.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1929

NEW YORK — In distinctly restrained comment, the press today is viewing the Wall Street crash as a corrective movement, which should end foolish speculation. The Sun observes that "the market depression will affect general prosperity only to the extent that the individual buying power of some share speculators is impaired. No farmer will tear up his mail-order book because Sears, Roebuck stock slumped, and no Manhattan housewife will take the kettle off the stove because Consolidated Gas shares went down to 109. Nobody will put up his car for the winter because General Motors sold at 40 points below its years high."



On Western Europe Defending Itself

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The current debate over Western Europe's defense makes an extremely dangerous mistake. It assumes that the West European countries have to be united in order to have a serious defense. Since the European Community today shows little sign of producing the kind of unification that would create a European army, the conclusion drawn is that it is NATO or nothing. Or as a French rightist, Louis Pauwels, has bitterly put it, the apparent choice is Americanization or Finlandization.

But recently the military usefulness of "Americanization" has come into doubt. Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, delivered a real shock to West European public opinion when he said in September that "perhaps even today, but surely in the 1980s, the United States will no longer be in a strategic position to reduce a Soviet counterblow against the United States to tolerable levels." If that is true — and it is true — then so far as Europe is concerned, it is the United States which becomes the deterred.

At Two Levels

Deterrence functions, after all, at two levels. The first is when one country can say convincingly to another that if it is attacked, a devastating counterattack will be made which cannot be stopped. The second level — extended deterrence — occurs when one country protects another with the threat to make a counterattack on behalf of the other. That can only be convincing when the protector believes that it is invulnerable, or nearly so, to retaliation. When the United States strategic force had the capacity to knock out the Soviet force in a single blow, extended deterrence worked. That day is past.

The West Europeans, however, are not only concerned today that the U.S. nuclear guarantee is less convincing. They also doubt U.S. leadership and U.S. power. An editor of London's Conservative Sunday Telegraph, Peregrine Worsthorne, wrote a few days ago that NATO now "is grimly reminiscent of the Maginot Line. Any Russian leader who had the courage to put it to the test would cut through it like margarine." The reason? U.S. power "now is more mythical than real."

In strictly military terms, Western Europe will shortly be less able to defend itself against the Soviet Union, or rely on the United States to do so, than it was able to in the 1930s against Nazi Germany.

Worsthorne goes on to acknowledge that European unity provides no solution. He calls the EEC "a mirage" and compares it to the pre-war League of Nations. But after these tough declarations, he suddenly loses confidence in his argument. It will all come out right in the end, he says, because the United States will change its ways. "There are already signs of a hardening of American will. By the end of the 1980s, the thermonuclear balance could well have been reversed once again in Washington's favor."

Whistling in Dark

This is whistling in the dark. The U.S. nuclear guarantee of Europe cannot be reestablished unless the United States can put up an anti-missile defense over the North American continent. The guarantee can function convincingly only if the United States does not automatically sacrifice its own cities to defend the cities of Western Europe. There is no sign of such an anti-missile defense by the end of the 1980s.

U.S. policy may change; it will may harden; but then again it may not. If it does harden, this will not necessarily produce a strengthened partnership with Western Europe. The most prominent hardened-will people in the United States these days, Republican presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and John Connally, are also rather nationalists. They believe in looking after U.S. interests first, encouraging other countries to look after themselves.

If the United States does not change, and the U.S. military guarantee becomes less and less convincing, the West Europeans find themselves back to the supposed need for political unity in order to build a defense. And this is where the dangerous mistake is made.

Why is unity needed? Why do West Germany, Britain, Italy, the Benelux countries, France, and the others, need to be politically unified in order to have an alliance of mutual defense? Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States managed to fight and win World War II without uniting their governments and political systems.

The countries of Western Europe have the resources to defend themselves — if they are serious about the need to do so. The problems are political, not material. The core problem is to defend West Germany from the nuclear threat, the task which the United States has been

performing (while Britain and France developed their own deterrents), but which — as Kissinger said — the United States cannot indefinitely go on doing.

Solutions

European solutions to this problem are imaginable. The Soviet Union may not like them, but since it is the Soviet Union which poses the nuclear threat to West Germany and to Europe, the Soviet government cannot scarcely complain if the remedy does not please them.

The Soviet Union, after all, possesses the ability to offer security

to Europe, including Eastern Europe, on better terms than now prevail. The Russians could solve some of their own problems by means of a serious political settlement in Europe which ended the iron curtain.

But the men now in control of the Kremlin probably should not be expected to think beyond the present situation. They are old and failing. It is time, however, that people in the West think about the future, because the existing security arrangements in Europe are approaching their natural end. It would be well to have something intelligent to put in their place.

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The Road to Morocco

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When President Carter changed his mind and decided to sell offensive arms to conservative King Hassan of Morocco, it marked the end of the Andrew Young era of U.S. diplomacy. At a White House newly awakened to political reality, the Third World no longer rules the roost.

Morocco is a conservative Arab monarchy on North Africa's West Side, closely allied to Saudi Arabia. When Spain gave up some territory in North Africa four years ago, believed by some experts to be uranium-rich, Morocco laid claim to it but so did a guerrilla force called the Polisario, supported by Libya. Algeria and the Soviet Union.

When King Hassan made his move, the guerrillas bloodied his nose; now the Polisario is attacking Morocco and the king needs U.S. help — Cobra helicopter gunships and Bronco armed reconnaissance planes — in order to survive.

Not a Chance

In the Andrew Young era, he didn't have a chance. The Organization for African Unity, along with radical Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, supports the guerrillas. The CIA, sensitive after missing the fall of the Shah in Iran, has been warning of Hassan's vulnerability. Early this summer, Carter's budgeteers cut arms sales to Morocco from \$45 million down to \$30 million. King Hassan looked like a loser.

Then Saudi Arabia began making noises behind the scenes. The U.S. State Department, which customarily fears any efforts to "prop up" right-wing regimes, was split between its Mideast department, headed by Harold Saunders, which wants to accommodate the Saudis,

and the Africa corps, headed by Richard Moose, who heeds the call of the Andy Youngs.

On Oct. 16, the "Policy Review Committee" met in the White House to thrash out what to recommend to the president. Cyrus Vance tilted slightly toward the Saudi view, recommending only a minor increase in help to King Hassan (which — at State — is high hawkishness). Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Brown pressed for providing the offensive weapons Hassan needs — not to "win," but to be strong enough to negotiate for an autonomous region under Moroccan control. A presidential decision was therefore needed.

Made Clear

That night, the Moroccan ambassador to the United States, Ali Benelloul, gave a dinner party welcoming Saudi Arabia's new ambassador, Faisal Algalan, and his wife, Nuha. Present were three U.S. senators, Brzezinski, and CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci. The new Saudi envoy, responding to a toast, stressed the closeness between the two kingdoms, and made it clear that his government hoped the United States would be more helpful in supporting Hassan. That was mother's milk to Brzezinski.

The Saudi ambassador was moved to point out the importance of U.S. support because an editorial in The New York Times that morning (IHT, Oct. 18) had urged "no arms for Morocco's war" because "no U.S. interest is at stake."

At stake is U.S. credibility in the eyes of governments who try to resist radical, Soviet-supplied, Arab-financed, Third World-supported takeovers. King Hassan is one of the few friends that Egypt's Anwar Sadat has in the Arab world; he

helped arrange the first trip to Jerusalem: he will get help from Sadat in his fight to stay in power; and though he takes his Arab-world signals from the Saudis, Hassan is the one most likely to end the Arab isolation of Sadat for the sin of dealing with the Israelis.

A Howl

With this in view, the new, 1980-model Carter — mindful of Saudi wishes, hopeful of getting some support for the Camp David accords from the Arab world — decided to overrule the Moores and send out the Cobras and Broncos. The first bite will be within the \$45-million limit, but supplements will soon take it to \$200 million, which the Saudis will pay for out of their change pocket.

The last vestiges of the Andrew Young set let out a howl. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., fretted in the Senate, and Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., — head of the African subcommittee in the House — complained that the aid to Hassan "will encourage intransigence rather than flexibility." (Mr. Solarz is an anomaly: he represents much of Brooklyn, but aligns himself with the most anti-Israel Third Worlders. His constituents don't complain.)

Although Rep. Solarz threatens to launch a resolution of disapproval to block the arms transfers, that's just talk: such a resolution would have to be passed in the House and Senate, and would surely be turned down in the Senate Foreign Relations Mideast subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla. Sen. Stone, a strong Israel supporter, has long pressed for more aid to the conservative Arabs of Morocco.

The central issue was whether an ally would be encouraged to negotiate by being made strong or being made weak. For a change, strength won out. In the words of the Bob Hope-Bing Crosby favorite, "Like Webster's dictionary — we're Morocco bound."

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Letters

Pope and Israel

Stephen Rosenfeld's "Israel, Unblessed" (IHT, Oct. 9) is an undisguised example of sheer lack of tolerance. Is the fanatic Jewish view the only valid one and all else racism? That seems to be the message and not even John Paul II escapes the insinuations.

Such systematic intellectual terrorism as practiced by Israel zealots will not result in the needed sympathy and support of the Christian world, but will merely arouse antagonistic feelings as have recently developed between the black and Jewish minorities of the United States.

The Vatican's moderate attitude towards Lebanon's peace actually falls in line with the silent majority of that country's Christians and Muslims. John Paul II's UN statement reassures those Lebanese that they have not hoped in vain to once again see their democratic country, united and independent, resume its function as a clearinghouse serving East and West equally.

ALICE KINGSBURY BRADLEY, Bonn.

Russian, Russian

Re Roman Solchanyk's report from Munich (IHT, Oct. 13-14) that the Russian language is to be taught to all children in the Soviet Union whatever their nationality:

This would seem to be a logical step in the Soviet authorities' progress to force Russian culture on all their citizens.

Despite the guarantees in the new Soviet Constitution that minority cultures of all sorts would be treated as equal, in the view of those in power Russian culture and language are undoubtedly more equal than others!

Hebrew is not recognized within the Soviet Union as a language, therefore teachers of Hebrew cannot be registered and are being persecuted as "parasites."

With Josef Begun exiled in Siberia as proof of the Soviet contempt for Hebrew and Jewish culture, the program described by Mr. Solchanyk must be seen as the next stage in the development of Russian imperialism.

RITA EKER, Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, London.

S.J. Perelman

May I add just one superbly mad quote to your obituary of S.J. Perelman (IHT, Oct. 18):

"I walked into the room and turned on the radio. With a snarl, the radio turned on me."

MICHAEL HORTON, Brussels.

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Weekend

Hollywood's Heyday Comes to London

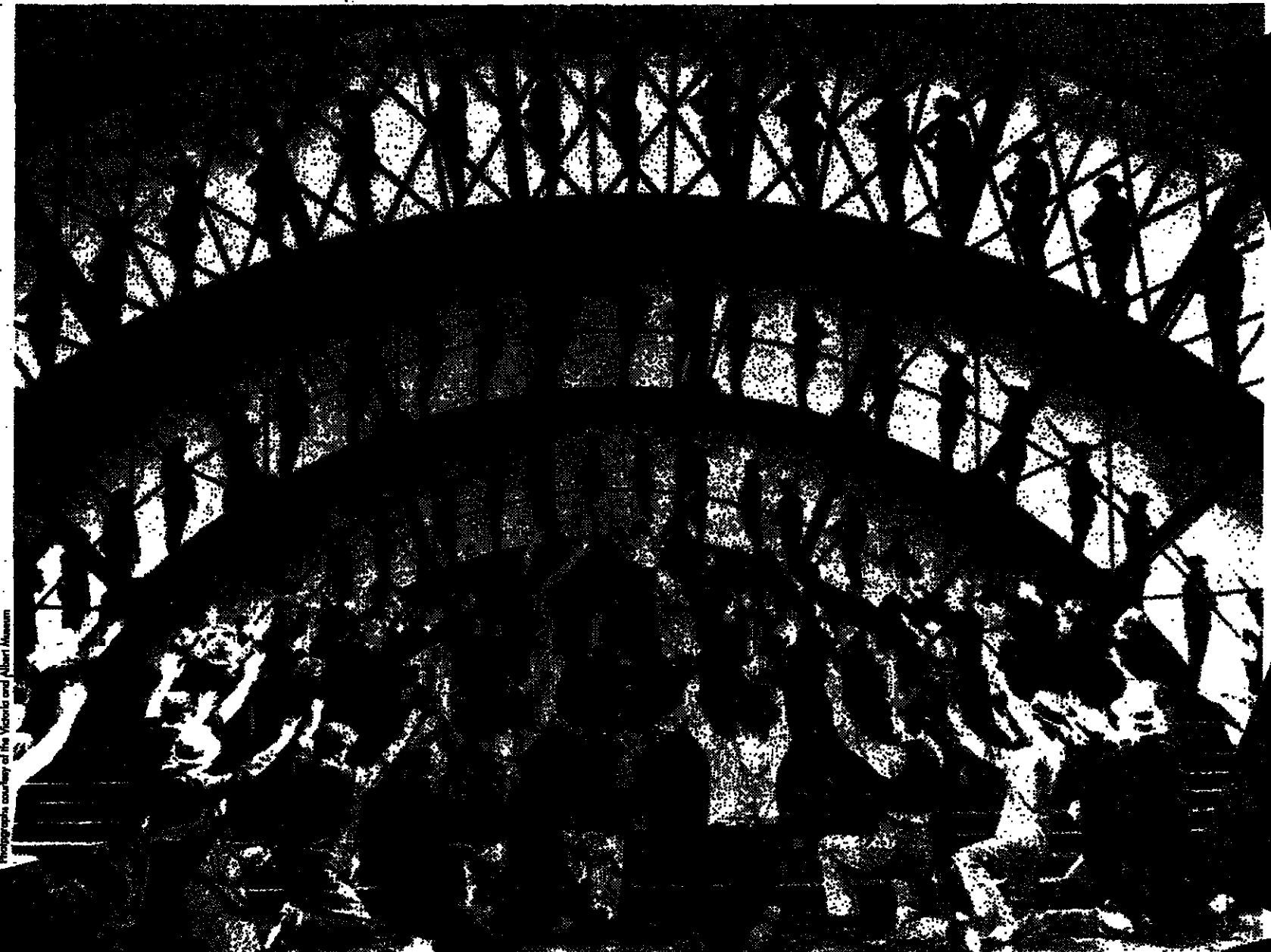
by Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON — On a transparent ceiling in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, the bloated corpse of actor William Holden floats face down, lit up by glowing flashbulbs. In a swimming pool, the infamous Sunset Boulevard. Nearby, a hot facsimile of King Kong's hairy hand juts up like a skyscraper, holding a frail replica of Fay Wray. Underneath, film sequences from Hollywood movies are shown simultaneously, surrounded by hundreds of original sketches, drawings, photos and stills of studio sets in production.

These special effects have been designed to give a unique tribute to nine masters of the art — great art directors of the past who reformed rough film scripts into visual metaphors for some of Hollywood's most memorable movies — "Intolerance," "The Great Train Robbery," "Son of the Sheik," "The Phantom of the Opera," "The Bluebird," "Our Dancing Daughters," "Gone With the Wind" and "On the Waterfront."

They are on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London in a grand exhibit which is this Tuesday, October 30, for a three-day run. The dual labor of producer John Hambley and designer Patrick Downing, who, for Thames Television, the "Art of Hollywood" has been designed to show how early Hollywood studio films evolved from the original sketches of art directors to the finished product seen by millions. Each annex of the exhibit is devoted to a different phase of filmmaking: there are more than 400 original storyboards showing set designs and 300 photos of in every phase of production, including the ending of the race track for "Ben Hur."

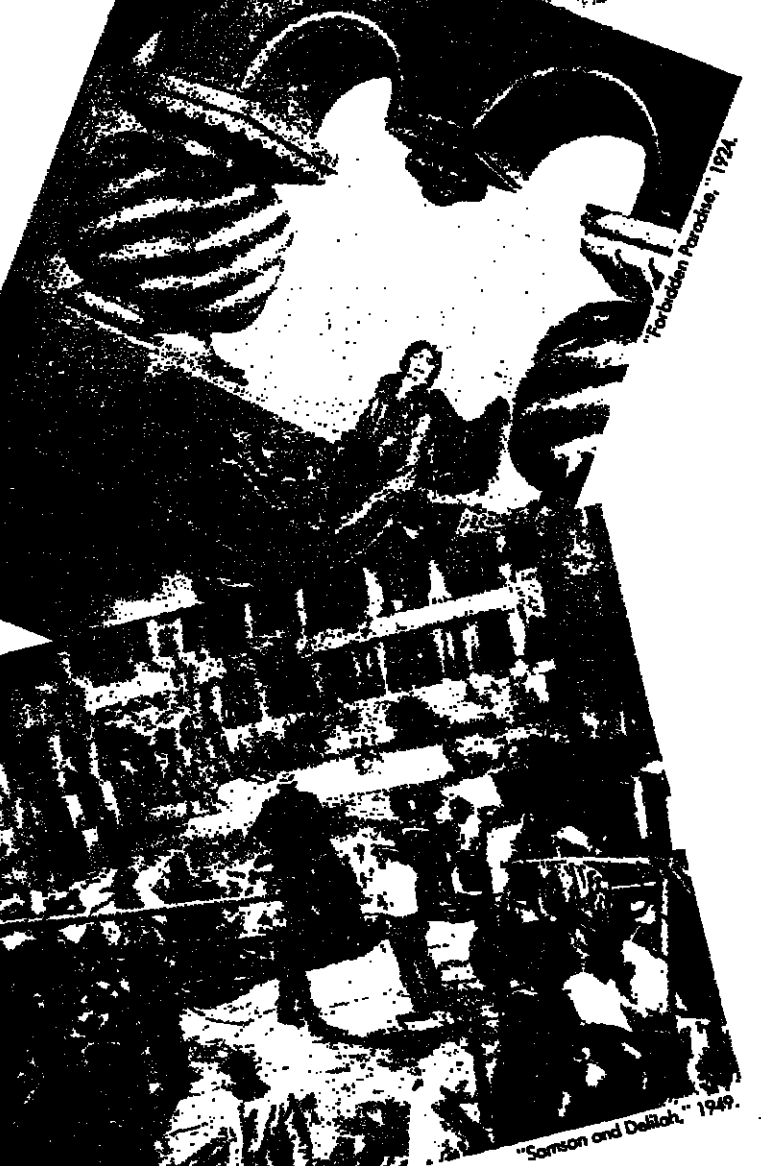
Art direction is an interesting and rather unknown aspect of film production. At its lowest, simply the designing of sets — at its highest, sheer artistry. The really good directors like hard day, whose career spanned Stroheim's "The Great Train Robbery" to "On the Waterfront," or Charles Hall, who created all those marvelous horror sets for Universal in the 1930s, have the right to be remembered as co-authors of many of the films on which they worked," says Mr. Hambley, who



"Phantom of the Opera," 1925.



"The Great Train Robbery," 1936.



"Son of the Sheik," 1926.

began the project with Mr. Downing as a supplement to a television documentary on silent films.

The two men spent over a year researching old films and traveling to America to go through university archives, family vaults and libraries looking for old production sketches, storyboards and rare shots of films in process — which most large studios tended to discard or destroy after a film was completed. Their investigation yielded not only many unpublished drawings and stills, but the discovery that a little-known director, Walter L. Hall, designed the sets for "Intolerance" — not D.W. Griffith.

"This discovery was definitely the most exciting aspect of the research. Prior to this, Griffith got all the credit," says Mr. Hambley, who stumbled on the fact while browsing through an old program at the New York City Public Library.

Studio art was indeed an art — but it was an art that did not exist until 1914. Until then, scene painters from local theaters, property men, carpenters and even directors or camera-

men designed sets and painted scenes on canvas flats. These were filmed on outside lots in California, where sunlight was relatively reliable. After 1920, studios moved indoors, when Willard Buckland, the art director for Cecil B. DeMille, demonstrated that the klieg light used in the New York theater was more effective. Crews moved inside and directors went on to develop the lavish sets and haunting visual sequences which began with D.W. Griffith's "Intolerance" and concluded with Billy Wilder's "Sunset Boulevard" — making the end of the great era of studio art.

An art director worked directly with the film director, creating the basic design concept for the film as a whole. Working from a first-draft script, they produced sketches of separate scenes, incorporating suggested shots and camera angles, special effects and miniature models. The final set designs emerged from these sketches and were executed by staff designers.

Some directors, such as William Cameron Menzies, who supervised the sets for "Gone With the Wind," drew meticulous sketchbooks for each film, planning it step-by-step on individual storyboards that showed the sequences of each episode in precise detail.

Art directors were also responsible for selecting on-site locations and some men, such as Richard Day, who designed "On the Waterfront" and "Dead End," spent a lot of time in New York City photographing locations which he then brought back to the studio.

But creating the overall design of a film and selecting suitable on-site locations was only one step of the process. The more difficult and technical aspect involved constructing studio sets which could be shot while crews and actors worked in them. In the early days of filming, doors and windows had to be designed to permit awkward cameras to pass through them and "wild walls" invented to swing away during a boom or pan shot. All these details had to be sketched, laid out and built with precise accuracy so technicians could work in them, unseen by cameras, and actors could perform in them without interference from the crews and machinery. It was complicated work, and art directors had to assign special draftsmen to work out the minute and painstaking details.

The exhibit includes photos and sketches from every stage of the process. There are the storyboards from the opening of "Mildred Pierce" (designer Anton Grot); continuity sketches for

the fire sequence in "Gone With the Wind;" original sketches for "Son of the Sheik," "Cleopatra," "Wells Fargo," "Intolerance" and "Foolish Wives," the working plan of the wedding cake in "The Great Ziegfeld," and four rare tinted clips, made when color photography was in its infancy, from "The Great Train Robbery," "The Phantom of the Opera," "The Bluebird" and "The Thief of Baghdad."

The exhibit also illuminates the artistic motifs which characterized each director — the dark brooding imagination of Hans Dreier, who created "Cleopatra" and "Sunset Boulevard" for Paramount; the grotesque horror fantasies of Charles Hall; the sumptuous imagination of Cedric Gibbons, who imposed his lavish stamp on everything from "Grand Hotel" to "An American in Paris" for MGM; and the grandiose architectural visions of Ben Carré, who created "The Phantom of the Opera" for Universal.

These traditions still survive today. But until this exhibit, their creators were little known. "The Art of Hollywood" has done much to restore the men who created this art to their rightful place in the annals of film history. (Through January 24 at the Victoria and Albert Museum, which is closed on Fridays.)



"Broadway," 1929.

What Went Wrong With Nouvelle Cuisine

by Justine De Lacy

Don't be upset if you don't know what a kiwi is: 99 percent of the French think it's a bird from New Zealand — it is — and 99 percent of Americans think it's a brand of shoe polish — it is. But kiwi in question is a fruit that hails from the South Pacific. It's Kelly green inside, brown furry outside.

Low kiwis aren't all that bad. In fact, they're downright tasty if they didn't symbolize the self-consciously exotic nature of much of it is being dished up today under the banner *nouvelle cuisine*.

Don't get me wrong. There's still much to be learned for the culinary closet-cleaning under way in France. But the trick these days is not where and these clever concoctions, but how to tell genuine art from the myriad malodorous angles being foisted on customers from Boruux to Bligny-sur-Ouche.

When a group of Lyonais chefs announced, two years back, that they were launching a new style of French cooking, even cautious connoisseurs agreed that French cuisine could use a bit of shaking up. For decades it had sagged, hurried in Beuchamp, drowned in demure sagging under the weight of Escoffier's phat directives. French chefs were judged by their ability to reproduce the classic repertoire, not on imagination.

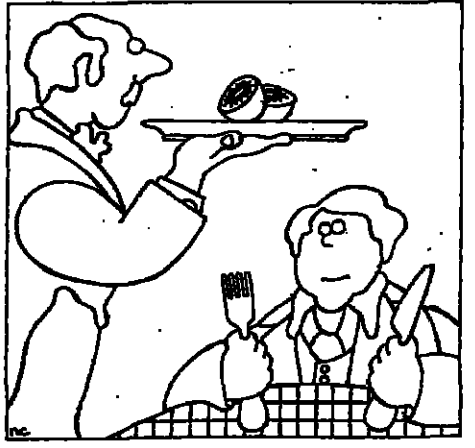
This "new cuisine," as the chefs called it, was the first real change in French cooking since Escoffier. Its tenets included lighter, flourless sauces, shorter cooking times (or none at all in the case of the suddenly popular raw fish), and such Orient-inspired combinations as eel and sour and fruit with meat — heretofore reserved for France. The presentation — bits of meat, vegetables and fruit arranged idiosyncratically on plates as big as fridges — revealed an Eastern influence.

It sounded easy. With vegetable purées now as a la mode, less was more. The press proclaimed The Emperor's New Clothes syndrome had come to France.

There was just one hitch. Like abstract art, the new style of cooking required that a chef

master basic techniques before going his own way. (Would-be Picassos, after all, must first prove they can draw. As Raymond Oliver puts it, "You must know how to make a Bechamel even if you never use it.")

But only a handful of chefs had acquired the skill, imagination and common sense that the "great adventure of *nouvelle cuisine*" required.



And so, as they had diligently duplicated the dishes of Escoffier, half the chefs in France now set about copying the self-conscious creations of the new cuisine as fast as Macy's copies Cardin.

Culinary espionage took on Bonifant proportions. In a town 300 miles from Lyons and as far from the sea, you'd find Bocuse's sea bass on croûte. Two hundred miles from Paris they were serving Jacques Maniere's *salade folle*. On a recent trip from Bordeaux to Burgundy, I was served this same salad five nights in a row. (This not particularly interesting mixture of *al dente* green beans, *foie gras* and truffles topped off with the odd crayfish tail also goes by the names *salade gourmande*, *salade porcine*, *salade exquise*. You get the picture.)

The culinary clichés soon included poached fish with julienne vegetables, raw salmon, cold fish terrines, and whole garlic cloves served as vegetables. Chicken wings were big. So was duck, served practically raw, as *mignon* — a duck steak whose main claim to fame is that no

one can tell it's duck. "Raw duck! Raw duck!" complained disgruntled gastronomes, begging for addresses of restaurants where they could get a good old rack of lamb.

Restaurants that had served traditional food of the southwest, Normandy or Lyons began switching to the "new cuisine." Suddenly there was a kiwi in every *cocotte*. Duck with kiwis. Lamb with kiwis. Candied kiwis. Kiwi sherbet. Chefs rushed to be the first on the block to saute seaweed and candy cucumbers. Parisians compared the stampede to the '30s, when coq-tails were *la mode*. "You could put anything in a glass then and people would drink it," says chef Jacques Maniere. "The same thing happened with *nouvelle cuisine*."

As debates raged over who had been the first to launch raw duck and who had copied whom, ingredients became increasingly exotic. It was helpful to know the right peasants: Half the chefs in Paris were on the waiting list of a Basque shepherd who could get them unusual cheeses from the Pyrenees no one else served. If kiwis were ubiquitous, it was ditto for mangoes. Passionfruit! Kumquats! Limes! Any fruit was fine — as long as it came by plane. Any oil was fine as long as it wasn't peanut oil, the traditional oil for vinaigrette. Even olive oil was now considered a bit basic. It was soon replaced by walnut oil, hazelnut oil, even truffle oil, obtained by marinating the costly fungi. Nor would plain wine vinegar suffice. It had to be sherry vinegar, imported from Spain. White pepper was banished, green peppercorns exalted. All of a sudden the peripatetic *poivre vert* was everywhere. At a recent dinner — it took place in New York, I grant you, but the chef was French — dessert was strawberries with green peppercorns!

It all seemed to be part of a new "got-to-have-a-gimmick" attitude not previously associated with French cuisine. Chefs now cooked not to feed — nor even to please — but to astonish. People tasted rather than ate as *nouvelle cuisine* became the latest Parisian parlor game. "Guess what we had for dinner?" fashionable Parisians demanded.

It was getting so you were afraid to ask. (Would there be a return to the days of Caramelle when thousands of larks' tongues were consumed at a sitting?)

The one thing no one was debating was that Less was More MONEY. Gradually the question changed from "Guess what we ate?" to "Guess what we paid?"

The new pretentiousness was evident in the names of dishes as well as in the ingredients. As appellations got longer, menus got larger and smacked of Howard Johnsonian hyperbole. Many were irritating misnomers used mainly for shock value. *Pot au feu de poissons*, for example, suggests a fish stew. But for this dish, each variety of fish is separately poached before being served in a light cream sauce. Fish now came with "filaments" of saffron "on a bed of" cabbage; melon arrived "under a necklace" of Parma ham. Watercress came in "petals"; leeks, as "white of leek." Then there was the *plat du jour*. (Surely when the great chef Fernand Point said, "Keep it simple," he meant vocabulary, too.)

But there are few revolutions without excesses — as Robespierre found out — and today it looks as if the *nouvelle cuisine* is at last coming into its own. Its incontestable contributions —

shorter cooking times, the rehabilitation of the vegetable, emphasis on color and design — are here to stay, and many of its most flagrant abuses seem to be on the wane. Out there in the provinces, chefs may still be slapping green beans and crayfish tails together, but in Paris, it looks as if the *culade folle* has at last bitten the dust.

And 1979, of course, has spawned a few culinary clichés of its own: *jambon d'ivoire*, shivers of goose smoked over beech wood and served in a salad; an uncooked fruit compote called a "fruit soup," usually served with fresh mint, and seaweed that looks like tiny green beans, but is crunchier. (One maitre-d' proudly described the exact spot in Brittany from which this rare and wondrous stuff springs. He was crushed when I told him I'd had it the day before for lunch.)

Today, however, many of the best chefs are abandoning once-standard features of the *nouvelle cuisine* such as vegetable purées for more interesting ways of cooking vegetables — silver-dollar-sized crepes of corn or green beans, for example — and commonly available fruits

such as currants seem to be edging out the kiwi. You only see cooked garlic cloves around on occasion, like last year's espadrilles.

In place of once *de rigueur* luxury ingredients such as crayfish tails and truffles — one of the reasons the "new cuisine" cost so much — the better chefs are finding a challenge in using less expensive foods and in lightening delicious, but formerly laden dishes such as *consoulet*.

Worried that the great regional dishes of France are disappearing from Paris menus, some chefs are putting the specialties of their hometowns back on their menus.

Paradoxically, the best chefs are more than circumspect about using the label *nouvelle cuisine*. They prefer the term *cuisine moderne* which implies adaptation and interpretation, rather than the invention and creation suggested when the adjective comes first. They stress that what is happening in French cooking today is not a revolution but an evolution. "To be honest," says Jacques Maniere of the restaurant Dodo Bonifant, "I've only created five or six dishes in my whole life. And four of them, I didn't like."

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

October 26, 1979
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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, "Viennale '79" — Vienna film festival, to Oct. 30.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijk Elisabethzaal, Oct. 27 at 9:45: Leonard Cohen in concert.

BRUSSELS, in the Maison du Roi, Grand Place, to Nov. 18: Exhibition entitled "Rogier van der Weyden. Official Artist to the City of Brussels." Palais des Beaux-Arts, Oct. 28 at 8:30: Leonard Cohen, Oct. 29 at 8:30: Dave Brubeck. Galerie Fred Lambergh, until Oct. 27: Exhibition of works by Luis Caballero. At the Forest National, Nov. 3 at 8:30: Pop group Abba.

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON, Oct. 29 in the Conference Center: Gladys Knight and the Pips in concert.

CHICHESTER, International Jazz Festival. Comedian Spike Milligan emceed on Oct. 26: Jacques Loussier, Nigel Kennedy, David Heath, The Jay Bi-anchi Trio, Oct. 27: The Dutch Swing College Band and Memphis Slim, Oct. 28: The Great Guitars: Herb Ellis, Barney Kessel and the Charlie Byrd Trio. The Chris Barber Jazz and Blues Band. All performances at the Chichester Festival Theatre at 8. Tel: (0243) 781312.

LONDON, English National Opera at the London Coliseum — Oct. 26, Nov. 1, 7 and 9 at 7: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart). Oct. 27 and Nov. 2 at 7:30: "Patience" (Gilbert and Sullivan). In the Purcell Room, Oct. 27 and 29 at 7:30: Oct. 28 at 7: Surya Kumari pays an Indian homage to Einstein and Ramana Maharishi on their dual centenary in dance, verse and song. Royal Albert Hall, Oct. 27 at 7:30: Filmharmonic '79 — The 10th Festival of Film and TV Music, Oct. 28 at 7:30: Pinchas Zukerman and the English Chamber Orchestra (Haydn, Beethoven). At the Hayward Gallery, to Jan. 20, exhibition entitled "Thirties — British Art and Design before the War." Wigmore Hall — Oct. 26 at 7:30: Guitarist Sergio Abreu (Weiss, Bach), Oct. 27 at 3:30: Pianist Soudra Tamsam (Bach, Schubert, Debussy, Chopin), Oct. 28 at 7:30: Vega Wind Quartet. Royal Festival Hall — Nov. 2 at 8: Halle Orchestra under James Loughran with pianist John Lill (Brahms, Beethoven), Nov. 3 at 8: Music from Vienna with the New Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 4 at 3:15: London Philharmonic with Bernard Haitink. Royal Opera House, Oct. 28 at 8: Jesse Norman with pianist Philip Moll (Handel, Beethoven, Mahler, Ravel, R. Strauss). At the Dominion Theatre, to Oct. 28: Gladys Knight and the Pips.

Stravinsky Festival continues in the Queen Elizabeth Hall with, on Oct. 30 at 7:45: London Sinfonietta under David Atherton ("Concerto for String Quartet," "Three Pieces for Clarinet," "Double Canon," "Sadler's Wells Theatre, to Nov. 3 at 7:30: Handel Opera with, on Oct. 27, 31 and Nov. 1 and 3: "Hercules." Tel: 01-8716172. At the Rainbow — Oct. 30: The Understones, Nov. 1: The Strangers. The Royal Ballet will perform "Romeo and Juliet" on Nov. 2 and 5 in the Royal Opera House.

FRANCE

BESANCON, 7th International Festival of Film Music and Choreography, Oct. 26-30 includes works from Britain, Austria, Canada, Poland, Russia, and the United States.

MONTPELLIER, in the Palais des Sports, Oct. 29: Leonard Cohen in concert.

NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy, Oct. 30: Mime artist Marcel Marceau.

PARIS, FIAC, 6th International Fair of Contemporary Art at the Grand Palais des Champs Elysees, to Oct. 28.

Salle Pleyel, Oct. 26 at 8:30: Ravi Shankar. Theatre des Champs Elysees, Oct. 30: Leonard Cohen. At the Olympia to Nov. 4 at 9: Nana Mouskouri. Pavillon de Paris, Oct. 29: John McLaughlin.

IRELAND

WEXFORD, opera festival, to Nov. 4 with performances of rare operatic masterpieces at the Theatre Royal including "L'Amore dei Tre Re" (Montezemolo), "Crispino e la Comare" (The Rice Brothers), "La Vestale" (Spon-tini).

ITALY

ROME, in the Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, to Oct. 28: Exhibition entitled "Leoncillo (1915-1968) Retrospective."

VENICE, Teatro La Fenice — Oct. 28: Orchestra del Teatro La Fenice under Peter Maag with soprano Karan Armstrong (R. Strauss, Liszt, Wagner).

PORTUGAL

VILA FRANCA DE XIRA, Oct. 29-31, October Fair, runner of the bulls, horsemanship contests, folk music, fireworks and bullfights, etc.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, to Oct. 31, music festival includes on Oct. 26 in the Palau de

continues through Nov. in the Juan March Foundation.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 in the Ica-stadium: Supertamp.

GOTHENBURG, Oct. 27 in the Scandinavien: Supertamp in concert.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

17th BELFAST FESTIVAL

The 17th Belfast Festival at Queen's University, Nov. 8-24 includes Ruigigero Ricci, the Stuttgart Piano Trio, Cathy Berberian and Harold Lester, Petula Clark, Julian Lloyd Webber and Simon Nollis, Sergio Abreu, Elaine Delmar, Roger McGough, Ulster Orchestra under Bryden Thomson, the Belfast Philharmonic Society, Wexford Festival singers, the Baroque Chamber Players and the Cwmbach Male

Choir conducted by Owain Arwel Hughes.

AMERICAN ART IN BRUSSELS

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, Nov. 11-Dec. 30, exhibition entitled "American Art 1920-40" includes works by Charles Sheeler, Lawrence Albright, Edward Hopper, Mark Tobey, Joseph Stella and many others. The Palais is open from 10 to 6 and is closed on Mondays.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, in the Casino Musikhalle, Oct. 26 at 8:15: Basel Chamber Orchestra under Jurg Wyttenbach playing music by Charles Ives, Oct. 28 at 8:15: Warsaw National Philharmonic under Tadeusz Strugalski with soloist Wanda Wilkomiriska (Kijar, Sczmanowski, Tchaikovsky). Oct. 27-Nov. 11 in the Kunstmuseum — "Snow '79," an exhibition of Switzerland and her glaciers. In the Kunstmuseum until Nov. 25 — exhibition of works by Hans Holbein and other artists of the 15th and 16th centuries.

GENEVA, in the Aperiit-Theater until Oct. 27 at 6:30: "Dans le dos du maître" (O. Beer). Bibliotheca Bodmeriana, Cologny "16th Century Book Art" through December.

LUCERNE, Oct. 27 in the Casino at 8: Jazz Festival with Guy Lafitte, Benny Carter and The John Hicks Trio. Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, Max Collie's

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, in the Philharmonie (Tel: 8-81,26,32), Oct. 28 at 11 a.m. and Oct. 29 at 8: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra under Bernhard Klee (Schubert, Mahler). In the Deutschlandhalle, Oct. 31 at 8: Roger Witterker, Nov. 4: Supertamp. In the Metropol, Oct. 31 at 8: Steel Pulse. Berlin Jazz Festival continues until Nov. 4 with, on Oct. 30 in the Philharmonie at 7, Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers.

FRANKFURT, in the Opera — Oct. 28 and 31 at 7: "Lulu" (Berg), Oct. 29: "My Fair Lady" (Loewe), Nov. 1: "Tosca" (Puccini), Nov. 2: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck), Nov. 5 at

8: English Chamber Orchestra Pinchas Zukerman. Oct. 30: Music Festival in the Volkshaus, Oct. 28 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra under Vladimir Ashkenazy (Tchaikovsky, Sibelius), Oct. 31: Leonard Cohen, Nov. 2 in the Festhalle: Pop group Abba. The modern sculpture exhibition in the Garten des L. Sieghaus ends Oct. 28.

HAMBURG, in the Music Hall — 30 at 8: Pianist Jorge Bole (Brahms, Chopin, Liszt). In the CCH, Oct. 31 at 8: Country and Western Festival. In the Audimax — 5 at 8: Randy Newman.

MUNICH, in the Kongress-Deutschen Museen, Oct. 26: Recital by Gernot Siebert (Beethoven, Debussy, Brahms, Chopin, Liszt). London Philharmonic Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Nov. 3: group Bonny M. Herkulesian. Residenz — Oct. 26: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra (Mozart, Hindemith, Bartok, Quartet plays music by Mozart and Ravel). In the Opera House, Oct. 27: Pop group Abba. Oct. 27-Nov. 4: Antique Market in Fischerei. The Klaus at the Chaussee, Bau, Nov. 2.



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The Aga Khans' Saga: Sotheby's Contribution

by Souren Melikian

AP D'ANTIBES — One vaguely expects Oriental luxury, with a touch of the Taj, and a gold likeness in Mahara-ja garb wistfully standing by a marble — not a house shrouded in Henry James-ambiguity, utters half-closed. The autumn sun mellow-ly down the sandy walls of a Neo-Palladian Spiky shadows, fluffy shadows gliding over the lawn of a Provencal park as the al blowing across the Cap d'Antibes sways palm trees and the leafy masses of other



Khan I, the exiled Imam.

exotic stirrubs. And the feeling of expectancy hanging about a large house that has just folded up: The mansion of His-Highness the late Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan Mahallati, where in the '30s European and Eastern royalty, le Tout-Paris and le Tout-Londres alternated with the turbulent devotees of the Ismaili community seeking guidance and paying their respects to their spiritual leader, is up for sale. On Sunday night at 9.45 p.m. (and all day on Monday), the holdings will be auctioned off in Monte Carlo.

Inside, the surprise deepens. Tapestries illustrating the lives of the Roman Emperors in dainty mauves, faded blues, the rusty browns and the pale acid yellows of 17th-century Brussels are still hanging on the walls. Much of the furniture is in the taste of those remote Louis XIV chateaus buried in the French countryside. A mid-17th-century cabinet in ebony and rose-wood veneer, inlaid with silvery-grey tin and red shell, is the kind of piece that gives even the most demanding collector pangs of jealousy. The vigor of a Louis XIII suite of four armchairs with twisted arms and legs, the monu-mentality of a 16th-century coffered table with rectangular top and faceted legs — they are a far cry from the passing foreigner's taste. Here, in the house of an exiled Muslim Imam of Iran, an blood and culture is the unmistakable stamp of that rarefied connoisseurship normally re-served for a few native Frenchmen.

Whoever chose all this, 20 or 30 years ago, often turned away from the obvious to settle for the unfashionable masterpiece. The table with brass, red shell and mother-of-pearl marquetry that nearly matches a famous piece by Flemish cabinetmaker Peter de Looze and Michael Verbiest in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam is said to be a curator's dream. Even some of the acce-sories have been picked out with an eye for splendor in unusual form: a Louis XIV mirror in a gilt lead frame, an eight-leaf screen from 18th-century Italy in stamped leather, gilt and richly painted in deep colors.

The East has left no identifiable marks — except perhaps a more lavish selection of Persian rugs than is usual in European homes. The set-ting in which the Imam lived was as French as

Jane-Andree, the wife who inspired it and gave it her name. Two years ago, she passed away in this house. Sadruddin Aga Khan, their son, re-members his mother's fondness for fine pieces of furniture and rare objets d'art: "She liked austerity and strength. The Louis XIII period and the early part of Louis XIV were her style."

In the Cap d'Antibes house of Sir Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan Mahallati, the Iranian legacy mattered most, but was least apparent. "My father was a true oriental," Sadruddin Aga Khan recalls today. "He was a Persian of the old school, indifferent to personal possessions. He loved looking at art, but he never wanted to acquire anything. To him, manuscripts were books to read from, not objects to be coveted. I am the one who started collecting."

Nothing can be quite as weird as the itinerary that started 140 years ago in the heart of Iran and eventually led the Persian family that head-ed a highly secret Islamic sect to a French villa with retro charm on the Riviera. It all began with the rebellion of a prince, the head of the



The Aga Khan III as a young man

Ismaili sect, against the arbitrariness of his re-lative, the Shah. The prince had laughingly re-fused to give away a daughter to the son of the Prime Minister's favorite, a one-time servant in his household. In those days, this left him with only one course — to raise a feudal army against the tyrant and try his luck.

But the princely Imam was beaten, and in 1840 he fought his way across to India with 2,000 horsemen and a few hundred followers. Despite the British ban of 1835, Persian was still the language of polished usage and culture throughout most of Hindustan, as it was called, making it an obvious haven for a Persian re-fugee.

There, in 1877, his grandson, the late-Aga Khan, was born and raised as an Iranian aristocrat. "My father had a profound and unshak-able faith that can exist only in the East, re-gardless of religious denomination," says Sadruddin Aga Khan today. "He never missed his prayers. But he did not talk about religion." His edu-cation was purely Western, and spiced with an Edwardian dandy's inclinations. Deeply in-fluenced by his mother, a Persian mystic immersed in the esoteric poems of Mowlana and Hafiz, he was equally comfortable with the manners and taste of the Western world.

He was still an adolescent when he met Mark Twain, and he left a brief and endearing sketch of Twain in his memoirs. He was not much older when he first visited the Riviera and came to know James Gordon Bennett, the temperan-tal owner of the New York Herald, Edith Whar-ton, Marcel Proust and Bernard Berenson. By the time he had reached his mid-20s, he was quite at home with Europe's most famous statesmen, writers and dancers (he had an in-or-dinate fondness for classical ballet). His was a strange blend of traditional Eastern wisdom, at times strikingly profound, and a kind of pseudo-naivete about the European mi-lieu reminiscent of Voltaire's Candide. His pas-sions ranged from Persian poetry and metaphys-ics (though he seldom spoke about them) to racetracks and golf courses, where he was highly visible. He traveled through life, curious about everyone and everything, ready to understand all, respectful of other men and their beliefs. In his memoirs he paraphrases the Koranic ad-moition: "To me, my religion. To you, your religion."



Left: Marquetry table, c. 1680. Above: The Dining Room with portraits of Aga Khan and his mother. Below: A large Louis XIV gilt mirror from the Villa Jane-Andree.



To a man like the Aga Khan, a French mar-riage in France was in the nature of things. He married a French ballet dancer from Monte Carlo who then died. Three years later, in 1929, he married another Frenchwoman, Andree Car-ron, and acquired the Riviera villa that was to be their home. In it, East met West.

Their son Sadruddin, the only child of the Iranian prince and the Begum nee Carron, was born in 1933. Amidst the Flemish tapestries and the Louis XIII furniture, he gazed at exotic souvenirs — photographs of fierce, alien-look-ing grandfathers and great-grandfathers in Per-sian costumes — and listened in awed admira-tion as an old Iranian lady, his grandmother, recited Persian verses that he couldn't un-derstand.

World War II came, followed by years in Ge-neva. The Aga Khan and his wife gradually moved apart. Princess Andree, as she was now called, took Sadruddin back to Cap d'Antibes, and her young son, Muslim by religion and French by language, kept an Eastern-style bond of devotion to his father, the Ismaili Imam.

In the big Mediterranean villa, the small boy wistfully turned the leaves of Korans and family manuscripts with Persian miniatures. They molded his esthetic world. The French-speaking schoolboy who studied political science at Har-vard in due course became a tireless collector of Persian art — something that his Iranian father, indifferent to possessions, never was.

Sultan Mohammad Aga Khan and Princess Andree are no longer alive. Karim, a son from an earlier marriage, is now the Ismaili Imam, the Aga Khan. Sadruddin lives far away in a 17th-century Swiss chateau with a French-speaking Greek wife born in Egypt. The fu-niture is packed, the rugs are rolled. This Sunday, October 28, they will be sold by Sotheby's at the Sporting d'Hiver in Monte Carlo. At Cap d'An-tibes, the house looks completely French once again. The Muslims are gone, the Persian mem-ories scattered. In one of the old Iranian lady's Persian manuscripts, a 13th-century poem reads:

Our desert has no boundaries.
Our heart, our soul have no resting place
The world has taken its apparent form — within
this world:
Which of these forms shall be our own?

The contents of the house will be on view at the Sporting d'Hiver in Monte Carlo today, October 26, and tomorrow, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 7 p.m., and 9:30 to 11 p.m. On Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. The auction begins at 9:45 Sunday evening and continues all day on Monday.



Aga Khan III with Princess Andree and Sadruddin, age 6, in 1939.

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Positively Positano

by Sari Gilbert

It's not that I don't adore Rome, where I've lived now for years, or Tuscany, or Portofino, or Calabria or Sicily, but the Amalfi coast, and in particular the small fishing village of Positano, has cast a powerful spell over me since I was 19.
From the winding cliffside road that hangs precariously over blue inlets and rocky promontories, dotted with the remains of Saracen towers, Positano is a breathtaking sight. The overall impression makes you think of an artist's palette. The blues and greens of nature are complemented by the red, white, purple and rose stucco facades of the houses and the hotels. Fuchsia accents are provided by the ever-present bougainvillea flowers.
Former habitués complain that the sea is not as clean as it once was (true) or that the flourishing boutiques have over-commercialized the town (not true). But with its white, red and rose-colored cube-like houses embedded in the mountainside, Positano, with its 3,500 inhabitants, is one of the loveliest spots I have encountered in many years of travel.
The best way to view the town as a whole is from the vantage point of a boat. On the right, the beach is dotted with blue umbrellas; on the left, it is given over to the local fishermen's brightly painted boats. Behind them, in the center, is the Byzantine-style golden dome of Santa Maria dell'Assunta, from which the two sides of the town climb steeply up the mountains to a height of 500 meters above sea level.
In embryonic form, this must have been the view that greeted both the returning fishermen in the past and the Saracen pirates who repeatedly invaded the village in the ninth century. Once, legend has it, the marauders even tried to carry off the Black Madonna, a gold-inlaid icon of the virgin, and had almost succeeded when the virgin herself appeared in a burst of light



saying "Posa, posa!" (Put it down!). This frightened the Saracens into turning their booty to its church.
The "Posa, posa!" story is only one of the legends surrounding the origin of the town's name. According to another, the village was founded by Neptune, who named it after his nymph-lover "Posidea." Other historians attribute the town's founding variously to the Phoenicians, the Etruscans, the Goths and the Romans.
In the 11th century, the town was a flourishing part of the Amalfi Republic. Amalfi rivaled Venice in importance as a trading city, its ships loaded with cargoes of spices, silks and rare woods. Today business is good: The town, with its myriad boutiques, has become as much a fashion center as a resort.
For those who don't like climbing, a yellow minibus circles the town at hourly intervals. But in Positano, legs are still the major form of transport. A winding, asphalted road is easier for those who are out of shape, but the thou-

sands of stone steps carved out of the mountain-side by generations of "Positanes" that climb to the mountaintop village of Monteposo are quicker.
One of the best things about Positano is the food. All kinds of pasta are available, southern specialties like eggplant Parmigiana are better here than elsewhere, and the fish, including grilled scampi, *coppa marinara* (mussels), grilled swordfish and tiny fried *frugiglie*, are among Italy's best. The mammoth *coppa di pesce* (an Italian bouillabaisse), if totally consumed, could easily keep one going for days.
In the words of an elderly Englishwoman who, despite the steps, has been coming here for years: "This part of Italy is very difficult to resist. It offers that very special mixture of natural, almost wild physical beauty, primitive-looking architecture and the comforts of modern life." Sipping rose and eating spaghetti with zucchini while an enormous orange moon crept out timidly from behind the further Saracen tower, I could only agree.

Swiss Shift Policy in Exchange Mart

AN, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — Swiss National Bank President Fritz Wiler today said that Switzerland will not fight its growing inflation problem at the expense of the franc.

He said, while up until two weeks ago, the central policy was to sell dollars time to time to weaken the franc against the Swiss, the bank now takes second place to other goals of reducing the Swiss money supply. These included swaps commercial banks, federal issues, money market paper, World Bank note issues, he said.

During the currency turmoil of October, the central bank shifted its policy to maintaining the franc's rate against the dollar at 80 francs for 100 DM. Since the rate has stabilized at 89 to 90 francs, although, in absence of any central bank intervention, it moved to slightly the 92-franc level this week.

Taking at the central bank's press conference of the year, he said that the fight against inflation continued to be Switzerland's main consideration. But he said that Swiss authorities were influenced in their latest shift by this month's anti-inflation package announced by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker. Bern would not do anything to alter its success.

He also said Washington is not considering another so-called "Bond issue" in Switzerland, as U.S. authorities had ample franc reserves.

Money Base Reduced
Lewentz predicted that if currency market stayed relatively stable, the Swiss M-1 money supply would continue to ease, with a growth of 0.5 to 1 percent in the current quarter for a average of around 10 percent, sharply from 17 percent last year.

The Swiss monetary base, a key indicator of domestic liquidity, had been successfully reduced to 29 percent of the money supply.

Oil Raises Dividend
EVELAND, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — Standard Oil of Ohio said today it would raise the quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share from 30, effective Dec. 10 to shareholders of the Nov. 16.

News and Notes

AEG-Telefunken's supervisory board employee-representatives have appealed to the West German government to aid the ailing electrical group, asserting that management's plans for saving the company foresee laying off 13,000 workers in 1980. The appeal came a day after the AEG board met in extraordinary session to discuss measures to aid the company, which is said to expect 1979 losses far in excess of the 337 million Deutsche marks lost in 1978. Bonn Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer has already declared that the government is ready to aid the loss-ridden company, which had 1978 sales in the 14-billion-DM range. But Mr. Matthöfer has not said what measures the government would take, and sources close to the Finance Ministry have indicated Bonn would not give financial aid to AEG, but might provide it with some contracts. The supervisory board meeting did not produce any decisions, and AEG indicated that none would be made until another board meeting in early December.

Saudi Arabia will use dollars rather than riyals to pay foreign firms for government contracts worth more than 300 million riyals (about \$43 million), the English-language newspaper *Arab News* reports, quoting a Finance Ministry circular to government departments. The measure, which does not affect contracts already in effect or contracts with wholly Saudi firms, is designed to give the government some protection against any future fall in the dollar's value, the paper says. It adds the measure should sharply curb currency speculation who trade riyals abroad. The ministry's circular cites the instability of the currency market as a prime factor behind the decision. "It has therefore been felt the payment of the value of big contracts in U.S. currency of riyals would lead to avoiding situations which could affect the stability of the riyal and the local banking system," ministry officials say.

50 Chinese government bookkeepers will be trained in the computer-based accounting techniques of the West under an agreement signed between Peking and Coopers & Lybrand, one of the so-called Big Eight U.S. accounting firms. China, which washed its hands of standard accounting practices 30 years ago when the Communists took over the country, sees the training as an important step in developing sorely needed technology for China through joint-venture agreements with foreign businesses, according to Norman Auerbach, Coopers & Lybrand chairman. Present Chinese accounting is based on socialist principles. For instance, labor is considered part of an enterprise's profit distribution instead of a cost, as it is under the capitalist system. Also, the Chinese have no way of accounting for "know-how contributed by a Western company, value created through patents and other rules," Mr. Auerbach says. "They realize they must have an understanding of the accounting and auditing practices, particularly in determining profits and return on investment in a joint venture, if they are going to deal with the rest of the world and permit foreigners to come in and even hold more than 50 percent of the stock in a Chinese company," he notes. Coopers & Lybrand will

not make a profit on its Chinese contract, he added.

Champagne production this year will beat the previous record level of 1970, and although the grapes have been on the vine 15 days later than is customary, the quality of 1979 vintage champagne will be "exceptional," according to the Producers' Association of France. Latest estimates point to a production of 1.7 million bottles this year, or 200,000 bottles more than the most optimistic forecast, representing some 225 million bottles.

It had been learned previously that the UAW had agreed to let Chrysler defer about \$200 million in pension-fund payments. Mr. Fraser said today's settlement would thus provide the company with about \$400 million in improved cash flow.

Pioneer Demand
In exchange for its concessions to the financially troubled automaker, the UAW asked for such pioneering gains as a seat for the union on Chrysler's board of directors, and input into management decisions at lower levels.

Chrysler's announcement that Mr. Fraser would be recommended for election to the board appeared to be historic. There is no major U.S. corporation known to have workers on its board, although workers' participation in management affairs has become common in Europe.

Announcement of the settlement came more than three hours after a noon negotiating deadline here. Uninterrupted bargaining had gone on for more than 29 hours.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Fraser had breakfast with Vice President Mondale and Treasury Secretary William Miller in Washington. He returned with news that the Treasury would soon submit aid legislation without a dollar limit. "I think that is much better than going in with

Union Chief to Join Board

UAW, Chrysler Conclude Contract

DETROIT, Oct. 25 — The United Auto Workers union today concluded a contract agreement with Chrysler Corp. providing for about \$400 million in concessions, and Chrysler announced that UAW President Douglas Fraser will be recommended for election to its board in May.

Included in the agreement, the UAW said, were "significant concessions" in labor costs, in comparison with contracts prevailing at General Motors and Ford Motor, which should mean savings for Chrysler of about \$200 million during the next two calendar years. Specifics were not announced.

The tentative 3-year agreement, which remains to be ratified by union locals, covers 113,000 hourly and salaried workers in the United States and Canada. Wages at Chrysler have been on a par with GM and Ford workers for about 40 years. New GM and Ford contracts have raised the hourly wage of an assembler from \$8.67 to \$11.32 by 1982.

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\$750 million or any other specific amount," Mr. Fraser said on his return, before beginning the marathon bargaining session.

The noon deadline was imposed last week to force progress in the negotiations. The union had said it would not stage a national strike against Chrysler this year. The union had asserted, however, that the company's request for federal loan guarantees could depend on whether a new contract was reached by the noon deadline today.

Chrysler has said it expects to lose as much as \$1.5 billion this year and next, and has sought at least \$750 million in loan guarantees from the government.

Mr. Fraser said the concessions were "made with great reluctance by the union." The UAW said that under the tentative agreement, Chrysler workers will receive the same wage and benefit levels as GM and Ford workers during the third year.

The union said its retirees initially will receive pension increases amounting to about 70 percent of the increases provided for in the GM and Ford pacts, but will get periodic increases that will bring their pension benefits to the same level as GM and Ford benefits during the third year.

The UAW said that "the integrity of the cost-of-living provisions maintained," and Chrysler will receive the cost-of-living provisions equivalent to those won at GM and Ford.

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Big Board Prices Drop to New '79 Low

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — New York Stock Exchange prices were unable to hold early gains today and closed at a new low for the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.90 to 805.46, down from the previous low for the year of 806.83 set Tuesday.

Declines led advances 808 to 637 as turnover slowed to 28.70 million shares. The market was helped early in the session by Federal Reserve Board Governor Nancy Teeters' comment that the Fed will wait and see how markets adapt to the new credit policies before acting on the discount rate.

However, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Bank of New York followed Mellon Bank and raised their broker-loan rate to 15 1/4 percent from 15 percent.

The Federal Reserve reported after the market closed that banks' average net borrowed reserves rose \$1.24 billion in the Oct. 24 week while Fed member bank borrowings rose \$1.4 billion. Total reserves of member banks averaged \$41.78 billion, seasonally adjusted, down from \$42.19 billion a week ago. In the four weeks ended yesterday, they averaged \$41.98 billion, an 11.4-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks earlier.

New York business loans rose \$18 million after a revised fall of \$661 million the previous week and a rise of \$523 million a year earlier, the Fed said.

The M-1 money supply fell \$700 million in the week while M-2 rose \$500 million. The Fed also revised previous money supply aggregates. Thus, for the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged a 3.8-percent rate of gain from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged an 11.6-percent rate.

Several companies raised their quarterly dividends, including Alcan Aluminum to 60 cents from 50, General Signal to 32 from 25, Consolidated Foods to 44 from 40, Cedar Point to 31 from 27.5, Norton Co. to 40 from 35, General Signal to 32 from 25, Bendix to 71 from 64, Wometco Enterprises to 16 1/2 from 15, National Medical Enterprises to 15 from 12 1/2, Interpace Corp. to 35 from 32 1/2, American Home Products to 40 from 37 1/2, Ceko to 18 1/4 from 15, Handy & Harman to 17 1/2 from 15, Gannett to 50 from 44, Mid-Continent Telephone to 42 from 40 and Ceko Corp. to 18 1/4 from 15.

Libbey-Owens-Ford declared a regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents a share and a year-end extra dividend of 15 cents on common.

Margin Calls Debilitating Any Wall Street Recovery

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Some market analysts believe that margin calls, already in evidence at major brokerage firms, will continue to keep the Wall Street off balance in the weeks ahead as it becomes more and more costly for small investors to finance securities purchased on credit. These analysts do not anticipate a substantial recovery until the margin selling is out of the way.

Brokers send out margin calls when, by virtue of a decline in the value of a customer's portfolio, equity in shares bought with borrowed money drops below a certain level, usually less than 35 percent.

It appears that many investors have been selling in anticipation of future margin calls — before the price of their shares drops enough to result in an actual margin call. These liquidations seem to be continuing. As a result, some believe that the near-term outlook for a sustained stock market recovery, even a technical one, is dim.

Reserve Rule Eased For U.S. S&L Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — The Federal Reserve Board today voted to ease the liquidity requirement on member savings and loan associations and savings banks to 5.5 percent from 6 percent effective Nov. 1. The board also voted to reduce the short-term liquidity requirement to 1.5 percent from 2 percent.

FHLBB Chairman Jay Janis estimated that this decision will free about \$2.4 billion for mortgage lending. The board also agreed on a proposed new rule that the institutions be allowed to conduct outside borrowings equal to 27 percent of their savings, compared with the current limit of 10 to 15 percent. Officials said this step could increase outside borrowing by between 125 percent and 150 percent of the current level of \$12.9 billion.

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Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Company	1979	1978	1977
France			
Lafarge	138.7	138.7	76.6
Olida & Cady	3.05	1.62	1.62
Japan			
Hitachi	832,859	752,976	80,45
Revenue	25,540	17,840	17,840
Profits	9.73	6.85	6.85
Mitsubishi Electric	514,946	422,052	6,313
Revenue	12,035	6,313	6,313
Profits	12,035	6,313	6,313
Netherlands Antilles			
Schubertberger	984.3	667.8	135.71
Revenue	173.77	135.71	135.71
Profits	1.37	1.07	1.07
Per Share	1.37	1.07	1.07
Switzerland			
Union Bank	65,400	64,806	64,806
Revenue	65,400	64,806	64,806
Profits	65,400	64,806	64,806
Per Share	65,400	64,806	64,806
United States			
American Stores	1,100	254.3	5.42
Revenue	9.57	5.42	5.42
Profits	0.81	0.68	0.68
Per Share	0.81	0.68	0.68
New York Times			
Revenue	158.1	90.2	2.19
Profits	7.70	2.19	2.19
Per Share	0.65	0.65	0.65
Pennsylvania Power & Light			
Revenue	200.0	185.2	17.56
Profits	29.99	17.56	17.56
Per Share	0.65	0.65	0.65
Union Oil of California			
Revenue	2,140	1,640	1,640
Profits	106.0	92.60	92.60
Per Share	1.22	1.05	1.05
Washington Post			
Revenue	137.5	123.1	9.48
Profits	7.94	9.48	9.48
Per Share	0.51	0.59	0.59

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 - Limited air conditioning installation.
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 - Incinerator, 250 kg/hour capacity.
 - Baggage handling equipment.

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Ministry of Planning and Development
Unity House
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Mahe - Seychelles (Telex: 2266 MINWP SZ)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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OCT. 25, 1979

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 25	1978 HIGH-LOW MOON-WED.	P/E	1 st YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH.— 74, 77, 78	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	731.40 - 25	167.50	164 - 150	34	6.3	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	New program in 1st semester '79 results of bank and most of its subsidiaries.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	985 - 412	540	532 - 530	4	7.8	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	2,000	First semester 1979 net profit = 41.08 MF vs. 25.18 MF same period 1978.
BSN GIEVAIS DANONE	Gloss food	1000 - 451.50	835	841 - 806	42	3.6	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	632	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air transp.	266 - 185	213	213 - 210.50	10	5.9	12.34 - 16.30c - 22.40c	1,866	1978 net control. profit 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	143.80	143.80 - 138	9	5.9	34.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	1st sem. '79 control. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in 78 (+6.7%).
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	171 - 125.80	165.10	165.10 - 163	9	5.1	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	1st sem. '79 net control. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in 78 (+55%).
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	87.50 - 52	67	69 - 65.30	—	—	-5.56c — — —	3,684	Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (as listed) = 3,029 MF (+1.6%).
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1200	1199 - 1100	15	1.5	53.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 as of July 2.
RURAFRANCE	Holding	387 - 303	326.50	326.90 - 323	4	4.0	54.30c - 69.30c - 81.60c	2,193	1978 net control. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%).
FERODO S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 316	325	326 - 323	4	6.4	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 control. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs same period 78.
IMETAL	Mining	82.50 - 52	65	67 - 64.50	14	5.8	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Copperfield (USA) turnover 1st sem. '79 = 325.5 Mdl. vs. 321.28 Mdl. (+20%).
MATRA	Electronic	9000 - 4899	7740	7620 - 7490	13	1.2	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Matra takes control of Sales. Timonier. France 400 MF, overseas 300 MF.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	600 - 432.50	508	511 - 501	15	2.1	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in 77 (+25%).
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN	Chem. min.	114.90 - 69	98.20	99 - 98.10	10	5.1	6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c	25,491	1st semester '79 net control. profit = 450 MF vs. 150 MF for same period 78.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 275	278	278 - 275	3	4.9	132.77 - 134.43c - 112.88c	12,312	Peugeot-Citroen-Sa. Societes new holding Co. (Ecadip) to finance French car sales.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	182	181 - 170	—	3.8	— — — —	5,450	1st sem. '79 turnover (as listed) = 107.38 MF vs. 9,174 MF in 78 (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	567 - 414	448	445 - 428	11	4.5	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	30 months (March 1-Aug. 31) control. turnover = 1,968 MF (+14.6%).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	143.50	144 - 139.40	11	4.9	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year.
ROBECO	Invest Comp.	370 - 334.50	341.80	346 - 334.50	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco share price up 6.7% during 3rd quarter of 1979.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Sk. Equip.	1960 - 1220	1230	1250 - 1220	—	—	87.48 - 78.00c - —	310	Sk. Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Woodward ski apparatus.
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 85.20	214	215 - 210	10	5.0	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	1979 group net consolidated profit should progress once again.

• Figures in U.S. dollars unless otherwise specified.

ib. Tax credit not included.

c. Consolidated.

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(Continued on Page 13)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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High Low Div. In's Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In's Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	High Low Div. In's Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
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[illegible]

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

0—Also extra or extra b—Annual rate plus stock dividend
 c—Liquidating dividend d—Declared or paid in preceding
 months. 1—Declared or paid after stock dividends or split-ups. 1
 Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken.
 last dividend meeting. 1—Declared or paid this year, an acc-
 cumulative issue with dividends in arrears. 1—New issue. 0—
 closed or paid in previous 12 months plus stock dividend. 1
 Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cost value of
 ex-dividends or ex-distribution basis.
 1—Ex-a-dividend or ex-rights. 1—Ex-a-dividend and sale 1/2 in

z-Sales in full.
 zds-Called. wd-When distributed. wi-When issued. ww-With warrants. wv-Without warrants. zds-EA distribution.
 vi-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
 Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
 Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend is shown for the new stock only.

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Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Bayerische Vereinsbank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Cazenove & Co. Christianie Bank og Kreditkasse Crédit Commercial de France Credit Suisse First Boston Limited Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab Delbrück & Co.	Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann Centrale Rabobank Copenhagen Handelsbank Crédit Industriel et Commercial Creditanstalt-Bankverein Dan Danske Provinsbank A/S Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg Effektenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft First Chicago Limited Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Hambros Bank Limited	
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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 23, 1979					
Bar Bonds	Kidde W. 8 1/2-85	88 1/2	87 1/2	Borden 5-92	78 80

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 28, 1979

Swiss

Pres

	Dollar	D-Mark	Pound	Sterling	Yen
M. 15-4/15-5	8 1/8-8 1/2	2 1/2-2 3/4	14 1/2-15 1/4	12 1/2-12 3/4	
M. 15-9/16-15 11/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	2 1/2-2 3/4	14 1/2-15 1/4	12 1/2-13 1/4	
M. 15-10/16	8 1/2-8 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	14 1/2-15 1/4	12 1/2-13 1/4	
M. 15-11/16	8 3/4-8 1/2	2 1/2-2 3/4	14 1/2-15 1/4	12 1/2-13 1/4	
Y. 14 5/16-14 7/16	8 1/2-8 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	14 1/2-15 1/4	12 1/2-13 1/4	

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 25, 1979's closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following five centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y.	Ghs.	SF	com.
Australia	2.0015	4.227	11.055*	47.33	0.2415		8.901	120.79
Canada (Cdn)	28.955	61.175	16.0825	6.857	3.495*	14.4805		17.4975
Denmark	1.8015	3.807		4.625	2.173*	90.02*	6.216	108.72
London (B)	2.1135		3.807	8.932	1.75275	3.23	61.23	3.50075
Norway	49.30	1.7510	460.72	19.20		44.43	28.629	503.35
New York (C)		2.1115	1.90365		4.824	829.30	2.0015	28.98
Paris	4.226	8.9295	23.551*		5.098*	21.14*	16.284*	225.00*
Switzerland	1.6567	3.4949	9.9596*	39.243*	0.1998	82.8169*	5.7162*	
Tokyo	1.38137	0.653303	2.49812	5.85598	1.1455	30.7467	40.952	2.28616

Dollar value: Belgium (Gross Franc) 24.78; Canada \$: 1.7665; Danish kroner: 2.2043; Germany (DM) 2.48; Hong Kong \$: 5.079; Irish £: 2.071; New Zealand \$: 5.0008; Pakistan: 46.175; Schilling (Austria): 13.76; Swedish kronor: 4.2405; US: 35.735.

(*) Sterling: 1.02 Irish £.

(*) Commercial (C); (*) Accounts needed to buy one pound; (*) Accounts needed to buy one Swiss franc; (*) Units of 100; (*) Units of 1,000.

KCU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in *Financial Times*.

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)

Aktiengesellschaft

Kleinwort-Benson

	Limited	Kunze
	Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International	Lazard
	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz	Limited
	— Girozentrale —	Manufaktur
	Lloyds Bank International	Limited
	Limited	Merrill
	Merck, Finck & Co.	Morgan
	Samuel Montagu & Co.	Limited
	Limited	The Nik
	Mesbitt, Thomson	Den nor
	Limited	Pierston
	Norddeutsche Landesbank	
	Girozentrale	
	Orion Bank	
	Limited	
	N.M. Rothschild & Sons	
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		Limited
	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Société
	Incorporated	
	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	
	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	
	Limited	Strauss
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	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westf
		Aktieng
		Yamaic
		Limited

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International Investment Co. s.a.k.
thers & Co.,
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ndell & Co.
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rothers International
edlander
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mbull & Co.
Burkhardt
& Co.
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lschaft
International (Europe)

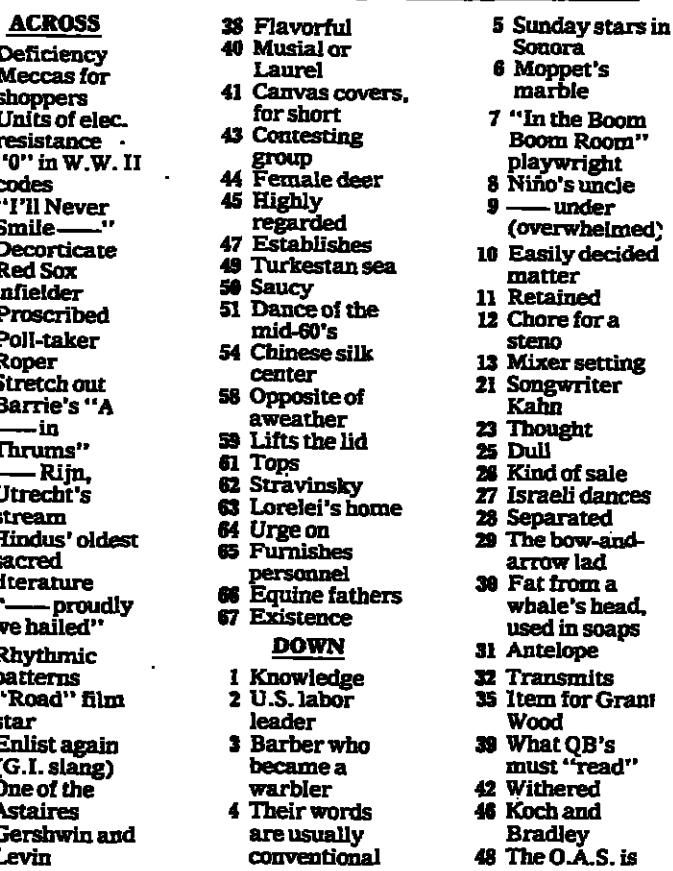
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.)
Lazard Frères et Cie
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Limited
B. Metzler soef. Sohn & Co.
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Société Générale Alsacienne de Ba
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Switzerland (Secur
Limited
W.M.M. Wundt-Brinckmann, Wirtz
Wood Gundy Limited

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—By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGAEVIE	17	C F	Cloudy	MADRID	12 54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12 54		Misty	MIAMI	21 22	Cloudy
ANTWERP	12 54		Cloudy	MANILA	26 22	Overcast
BATH	14 27		Rain	MONTREAL	14 21	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	22 72		Overcast	MOSCOW	-3 -27	Overcast
BLERDADE	15 45		Fair	MUNICH	7 43	Fair
BERLIN	6 43		Fair	NEW YORK	11 51	Overcast
BRUSSELS	17 43		Fair	OSAKA	16 22	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4 39		Snow	OSLO	5 41	Overcast
BUDAPEST	5 41		Fair	PARIS	14 45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	12 54		Cloudy	PRAGUE	7 45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8 46		Fair	ROME	26 22	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	12 54		Fair	SOFIA	3 37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	28 48		Fair	STOCKHOLM	6 43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12 54		Rain	TEHRAN	12 54	Overcast
FLORENCE	16 41		Fair	TEL AVIV	25 77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9 48		Fair	TOKYO	18 44	Misty
GENOVA	15 45		Misty	VIENNA	26 22	Overcast
Helsinki	2 36		Overcast	VIENNA	4 43	Fair
HOUSTON	2 37		Fair	WARSAW	3 49	Fair
ISTANBUL	17 43		Overcast	WASHINGTON	12 54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25 72		Overcast	ZURICH	6 43	Misty
LISBON	7 43		Cloudy			
LONDON	12 54		Rain			
LOS ANGELES	27 81		Fair			

(Yesterdays' readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 AM GMT, Houtson and Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT.)

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The city's first radio broadcast of the "John Hour" — the list of men convicted on charges of patronizing prostitutes — went on the air Tuesday.

It was more like the "John Minute."

Mayor Edward Koch's plan to discourage prostitution by publicizing the names of men began at 3:55 p.m. on the city-owned radio station, WNYC-AM and because there were only nine names to read, the "John Hour" was very brief.

Contrary to New York mythology, which states that the clientele for the city's prostitutes is composed primarily of out-of-towners, five of the nine were New Yorkers.

In New York City, patronizing a prostitute, unless she is a minor, is a misdemeanor that carries a maximum penalty of 90 days in jail and a \$500 fine. Most of the time, however, a convicted John receives a suspended sentence, especially if it is his first offense.

HERE'S JOE COOL
HANGING AROUND
THE DORM

RING RING

RING RING
RING RING

JOE COOL ONLY
ANSWERS THE PHONE
IF HE KNOWS IT'S
FOR HIM

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10-26

SCALZ

DO ANY OF YOUR DOGS HAVE PAPERS?

NO, YOU HAVE TO PROVIDE THEM YOURSELF.

PETER'S KENNELS

PETER'S KENNELS

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BOSS, COULD I--

NO!

NO?

NO?

NO!!

NO!!

BUT FEEL FREE TO COME IN AND TALK THINGS OVER ANYTIME

YOUNG KIMBLE

10-26

COOKIE! THERE'S A FLY IN MY SOUP!

AND AN ANT!

GOOD GOLLY! A FLY, AN ANT AND TWO GNATS!

AND YOU SAY NOBODY LIKES MY COOKING

MARK WALKER

IF YOU WANT TO WATCH THAT FILM ON T.V., DARLING, I DON'T MIND - SEE YOU TOMORROW, USUAL TIME

IF YOU CAN ONLY STAND FOR AN HOUR OR SO, SHE GETS TIRED OF WATCHING AFTER THAT

A four-panel comic strip by Kevins. In the first panel, a man in a suit says, "THE STABLE HANDS HAVE GONE ON STRIKE!". In the second panel, a man in a lab coat says, "LOCK THE BARN AND CALL OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD!". In the third panel, a man in a lab coat asks, "... WHY THE NATIONAL GUARD?". In the fourth panel, a man in a lab coat says, "TO PREVENT LOOTING BY THE NETWORK PROGRAMMERS".

ARE THE PHONES IN?

YES—AND WORKING! I'M TRYING TO CALL MY HUSBAND, SARA LANEER!

HOW DID YOU KNOW THAT?

I LEARNED ABOUT IT FROM ANOTHER CASE OF PERJURY—ALBISIA CLARIDGE!

ALBISIA CALLED YOU? BUT I HAVE HER IN THE CORONARY CARE UNIT! HOW'D SHE GET TO A PHONE?

I KNEW BETTER THAN THAT!

I DUNNO, ZONK, MAYBE I'M OUT OF LINE, BUT I JUST CAN'T PLAY MY BEST UNLESS THE BOYS GUAUWINK!

NO, NO, YOU'RE RIGHT TO LINE, BUT I JUST SPEAK OUT LIKE THIS, KRYH.

I JUST FIND IT HARD TO PLAY FOR SOMEONE WITHOUT ANY AURA.

OKAY, YOU TWO, THAT'S...

MORE WE SHOULD GO OVER AND CHECK OUT THE SOCCER GAME, SEE IF THEY HAVE ANYONE WHO COMMANDS RESPECT!

GOOD IDEA.

THAT DOES IT!

WHO KNOWS? MAYBE THEY HAVE AN AUTHORITY ISSUE. A SHOT OVER THERE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EMZIA

TARAP

KENVIO

NYFLOD

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10-26

WHAT THE GOSSIP WHO MADE THOSE CUTTING REMARKS WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE OF THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WINCE OWING LOCALE EQUITY
Answer: How the bismist loved—"TWO" WELL

By C. P. Snow. Scribner's. 328 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ALTHOUGH 58 people were murdered in New York in one week a few years ago and 13 in one day, most of us still find it difficult to imagine a murder committed for what might be called purely personal reasons. We tend to assume that the person committed by "gangsters," by psychotics and by people in a rage who kill in an unthinking reflex action.

There seems to be something darkly romantic in the idea of a passion so strong that it will lead to murder. It is like the reverse side of love. And with a tinge of suicide, too, since the murderer, in a sense, runs a strong risk of killing himself as well, if he is caught. Even a life sentence in jail is a kind of death.

Novelists are naturally attracted to this situation, but the more serious the writer is, the more difficult it becomes for him to make the murder convincing. How many of us are able to believe that Raskolnikov, for example, was capable of splitting an old woman's head open with an ax in Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment"? **W**

No one can say that C.P. Snow is not a serious writer. After the 11 novels of his "Strangers and Brothers" sequence, it must be a relief for him to look for animal versions of a different sort. "A Coat of Varnish," his latest novel, is a serious murder mystery.

What Lord Saw seems to be doing here is examining the nature of strong passions, using murder as both a focus and a measure. The characters in "A Coat of Varnish" run the gamut of feeling, from the self-deprecating modesty of Humphrey, the central character, to the conceit of the murderer, for whom the deed itself is a conceit.

While there are few clues to the murder, there may be too many clues, for some tastes, to the moral climate that provoked it. Someone always seems to be saying to someone else, "You don't think much of your lot, do you?"

As a retired senior officer of the Secret Service, Humphrey has a practical knowledge of the inner workings of men and nations. As a retired psychiatrist, his friend Luria presumably has a theoretical view of our emotional landscape, and between them they throw out many a profound hint.

"Loudly in the purity and justice of his mind," as Snow puts it, Laria is a bore. His lofty concern for purity and justice has lifted him above the ordinary blandishments of personality and reduced him to apothegms and moral prophecy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOEY

By Henry Miller, Capra. 128 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Mary Cross

I WASN'T in Paris in the 1860s or the 1920s. I wasn't at the Algonquin round table, or the bar at the Garden of Allah. I wasn't part of the Bloomsbury crowd. I blew it. I can wreck any sunny Southern California day by opening the journals of, say, Edmund and Jules de Maistre and reading: "June 11 [1859]. ... ting at the door. It was Flaubert."

What never occurred to me is the obvious notion that Fanny Burney, Hemingway and scores of others may have been glorifying it a bit. Perhaps it wasn't all fascinating conversation and laughing until your sides ached. Perhaps all that partying, all that drinking, could be — I hate even to think it — dull.

That, in any case, is the way Henry Miller now makes me feel. His newest offering, Volume III in his "Book of Friends," is entitled "Joey: A Loving Portrait of Alfred Perles Together with Some Bizarre Episodes Relating to the Other Sex." It's a collection of sketches of Perles and 13 women in Miller's

Mary Cross is associate editor of Fare magazine and is working on a first novel. She wrote this one for the Los Angeles Times.
© Los Angeles Times

BRIDGE

Rev Alan Truscott

AT one table, West responded one no-trump to one spade and made six tricks for down one on the diagramed deal. In the replay, North-South climbed to three no-trump as shown.

East-West were playing the Precision System, and West did not feel any necessity to respond to his partner's limited opening. North was entitled to balance with two hearts, but should not have bid any more.

South's decision to try for game in no-trump, when there was a known 5-4 or better heart fit was an interesting one and was proved right by the result. Four hearts would have been hopeless, but three no-trump, which West had doubled, had a chance.

The routine lead of the diamond queen would have made it easy for the defense to take five tricks, but West led the spade queen, hoping to establish his partner's five-card suit. If East had known the situation, he could have taken his spade ace and shifted to diamonds. When he chose a duck, the declarer was in control.

There was no hurry to take hearts. After taking the spade king, The important thing was to develop two more tricks in the black suits. There was a neat play available, based on

the knowledge that East was really certain to have both black 3 to justify his opening bid. South entered dummy with heart lead and played a small one. As he had foreseen, East had duck. For taking the ace would be South two tricks in the suit. So the queen won in the closed hand. South played spades, establishing his ninth trick.

NORTH
 ♠976
 ♥AK973
 ♦72
 ♣K108

WEST
 ♠Q3
 ♥52
 ♦QJ105
 ♣J7432

EAST (D)
 ♠A542
 ♥J8
 ♦K843
 ♣AS

SOUTH
 ◆KTH
 ◆QMS4
 ◆A26
 ◆Q24

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	Pass	Pass	2♣
Pass	2N.T.	Pass	3N♣
Pass	Pass	DOI.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the ace of clubs.

Full Committee Expected to Concur

Taiwan Must Change Name, Flag For Olympics, IOC Board Rules

JOYA, Japan, Oct. 25 (AP) — The International Olympic Committee headed an on-site mission to the U.S. State Department today and called on it to change its name and flag for the 1992 Olympic Games.

The committee's mission was to determine if the United States would be embarrassed if the flag of Taiwan went to the Games at Lake Placid, in February under the name Republic of China.

Killian, president of the committee, said that athletes from the United States would be allowed to compete only under the name of the Chinese Olympic Committee, the name and flag of the People's Republic.



Lord Killian

Members Must Vote

Lord Killian said that athletes from the United States would be allowed to compete only under the name of the Chinese Olympic Committee, the name and flag of the People's Republic.

full IOC of 89 members will be asked to approve the resolution at Nov. 25. Several members known to oppose the plan, only a simple majority is the resolution is expected.

Killian noted that about 200 athletes from the United States would be allowed to compete only under the name of the Chinese Olympic Committee, the name and flag of the People's Republic.

itself the Republic of China and claims in its constitution to be the legal government of all China.

Taiwan's insistence on using the old name and flag caused a crisis at the Montreal Olympics in 1976, when the Canadian government refused to allow the Taiwanese athletes to participate under the name Republic of China. The Taiwan delegation chose to withdraw rather

than change its name. The IOC had feared the crisis would be repeated at Lake Placid and at the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

A major factor in the board's decision was a letter sent by the U.S. State Department to the IOC through its American member, Julian Roosevelt. The letter said in part:

"Regarding China's participation in the Games, this is a decision for the IOC. As for government contacts, the United States as of Jan. 1, 1979, recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. At the same time, the United States withdrew diplomatic recognition of the authorities in Taiwan."

"In consequence of this withdrawal of recognition, we do not recognize as symbols of national sovereignty the flag and emblem of the Republic of China. However, we do continue to make visa facilities available to travelers from Taiwan."

"With respect to the Lake Placid Games, we hope that the IOC will find a solution that will avoid politicizing the Games in a way that could cause embarrassment to the host country or to the IOC itself."

Lord Killian said that he had talked with both parties in the past and came to Japan via Taipei, where he met both government and Olympic representatives.

In making his recommendation, the board ignored Rule 64 of the Olympic charter, which stipulates that teams in the opening parade at the Games must be accompanied by the names and flags of their countries.

At the news conference where Lord Killian announced the decision, chairs had been set out for Chinese and Taiwanese representatives. The Peking party was there, headed by Song Zhong, secretary

general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, but the representatives of Taiwan stayed away.

Dr. C.S. Shen, consultant to the Olympic Committee in Taiwan, apparently anticipated the board's decision and prepared a statement.

It said: "Fairness and conformity to rules are the basic cornerstones of athletic competition, and they are the most treasured by the athletes. Therefore, we are not satisfied with the proposal."

Shen said that all national Olympic committees should be treated equally. He appealed to all IOC members to bear in mind the principles of fairness, equality and conformity to the rules when casting their votes.

Later, Shen said: "Frankly, I do not think the chances for our participation in the Games are very good. First, we must try to persuade IOC members to vote against this proposal. If they approve it, then we will have to try to persuade our government to let us take part under the new conditions."

Earlier, a \$225 million contract was signed between the organizing committee of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles and the American Broadcasting Co., which has been granted the U.S. television rights and will be the coordinating body for world television transmission.

Thoughts on the All-Black Knicks

The Game Overrides the Genes

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — To anyone aware of the racial mix of the National Basketball Association in recent years, it was inevitable that the Knicks would be an all-black team sooner or later.

Now that it has happened, some white basketball aficionados in New York appear surprised or offended, or both. That's only natural. Race, like sex and religion, inspires an awareness in virtually everybody whenever there is change.

For the Knicks to be composed of all black players indeed is change. Not a drastic change, however.

During the Knicks' decline in recent seasons, their white players were bench warmers. Even so, some white Knicks followers suddenly are annoyed, some black Knicks loyalists suddenly are proud. But those are strictly short-term reactions. For the long term, the game is bigger than the players. Basketball is a game that will depend on the success of the Knicks as a team, not on the racial make-up of the roster.

False Argument

Some of those offended by the all-black roster have been quick to use that as the reason for the Knicks' small crowds in three of their four home games this season. But that's a false argument.

True, the crowd of 7,911 that the Knicks announced Tuesday night during their 136-112 victory over the Indiana Pacers was their lowest in the 114-year history of the new Garden; the previous low had been 8,373 for the previous Tuesday night game with the Houston Rockets. And the Knicks had attracted only 10,798 for their season opener against the Washington Bullets on a Saturday night.

But last Saturday night the Knicks drew 16,500 against the Philadelphia 76ers with Julius Erving.

True, the Knicks' sale of season tickets has dwindled to about 6,500, a drop of about 1,600 from last season after the team failed to qualify for the playoffs for the third time in the last four years. But the primary reason for the drop was the Knicks' last-place finish last season. Those 1,600 season tickets had been abandoned long before the all-black roster developed.

In their glory years, the Knicks once sold a high of about 13,000 season tickets. Those teams had two white forwards that white followers could identify with, Bill Bradley and Dave DeBusschere, but those 1973 and 1970 teams also had more blacks than whites.

Symbols of Success

Three of those blacks — Willis Reed, Walt Frazier and Earl Monroe — were folk heroes along with Bradley and DeBusschere, the five symbols of success and style that all Knicks followers still cling to. But in those years, none of those five was thought of as black or white. They were thought of simply as a winning team, as basketball players should. If the current Knicks eventually are thought of as a winning team, virtually no one will be concerned that they're all black. They'll simply be folk heroes.



Dan Roundfield of the Hawks pivots around Mike Mitchell, a guard for the Cavaliers, in the first period of the Hawks' 128-118 victory. Roundfield scored and was fouled on the shot.

Chargers vs. Raiders

Passing Record Sought by Fouts

By Bob Ortmann

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 25 (WP) — The San Diego Chargers traded quarterback Dan Fouts to the Oakland Raiders here tonight, and Fouts was assigned to the Dan Fouts was a young 49er fan growing up in San Francisco and Don Coryell was devising the system that would establish him as one of football's foremost pass masters.

Nineteen years later, these two have blended talents to personify the lightning bolt that adorns the helmets and jerseys of the best team in the National Football League's AFC West.

The Chargers square off against the Oakland Raiders here tonight, and Fouts will be seeking to become the first player in modern professional football to pass for more than 300 yards in four consecutive games.

His 326-yard performance against Los Angeles on Sunday, following 305-yard and 318-yard games against Denver and Seattle made him one of only seven players to reach the 300-yard plateau for three games in a row.

Tree System

Fouts was the third-ranked passer in the NFL last year, behind the two Super Bowl quarterbacks, Terry Bradshaw of the Steelers and Roger Staubach of the Cowboys, but he really seems to have reached full flower in his first full season under Coryell. The secret would seem to be Coryell's system on the pass and the "tree system" he employs in tracing receivers' routes.

Coryell, who sent a steady stream of quarterbacks and receivers into the pros during 12 years as head coach at San Diego State before moving on to the St. Louis Cardinals, took the Charger helm from Tommy Prothro four games into the 1978 season. But he did not plant his "tree" until this year.

Simply stated, the Coryell system, which he worked out while coaching at Whittier College in the late 1950s, provides for a few basic routes, with specified limbs branching off from the trunk. Each route is numbered, so any receiver can run a 1 or a 4 or a 9. Play calling is as simple.

It then becomes a matter of Fouts reading the defense, deducing which receiver should be open and getting the ball to him. Fouts has expertise in each of these areas.

"He has an uncanny ability to read defenses," said Ray Perkins, former San Diego offensive coordinator and now head coach of the New York Giants.

Another former offensive coordinator of the Chargers, San Francisco 49er Coach Bill Walsh, describes Fouts as "the best leader I've seen."

NFL Leaders

Leading Rushers	Att. Yds.	Avg.	Tds.
Payton, Chi.	188	5.8	4
Conley, Minn.	179	7.5	11
Anderson, Minn.	161	7.6	4
Montgomery, Minn.	167	7.9	4
DeVries, Minn.	138	7.6	4
Ball, Minn.	120	6.1	4
Murphy, Minn.	114	6.2	5
Albritton, Minn.	125	6.1	4
Steele, Minn.	131	6.2	4
Smith, Minn.	107	5.9	4

Leading Passers	Att. Yds.	Tds.	Avg.
Ferguson, Minn.	197	17	11.0
Staubach, Minn.	229	13	12.1
Fouts, Minn.	252	16	11.7
Marion, Minn.	121	8	7.9
Brady, Minn.	228	13	12.1
Grope, Minn.	201	10	12.0
Thompson, Minn.	182	11	12.9
Steele, Minn.	225	13	12.2
Anderson, Minn.	186	10	12.7
Jaworski, Minn.	176	13	12.7

Leading Receivers	Att. Yds.	Tds.	Avg.
Chisler, Minn.	48	4	11.5
Chisler, Minn.	39	4	11.5
Washington, Minn.	39	2	8.0
Solomon, Minn.	38	2	13.4
Steele, Minn.	38	1	13.4
Francis, Minn.	37	2	12.4
Stallworth, Minn.	34	2	16.2
Deane, Minn.	32	2	16.2
Younis, Minn.	32	1	17.2
Hill, Minn.	31	2	17.2
Jefferson, Minn.	31	2	14.8

Leading Punters	Att. Yds.	Tds.	Avg.
Group, Minn.	41	1	27.9
McIntyre, Minn.	47	2	20.8
Guy, Minn.	40	1	17.9
D. White, Minn.	40	1	17.9
Johnson, Minn.	34	1	20.8

Leading Kickoff Returners	Att. Yds.	Tds.	Avg.
Johnson, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Hill, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Thompson, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Peppers, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Smith, Minn.	1	1	10.5

Leading Kickoff Returners	Att. Yds.	Tds.	Avg.
Green, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Brinson, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Edwards, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Whitely, Minn.	1	1	10.5
Hervy, Minn.	1	1	10.5

Nottingham Forest Held to 2-0 Victory

NOTTINGHAM, Oct. 25 (AP) — Nottingham Forest, the defending champions, held Liverpool to a 2-0 victory in their European Cup 1st round, first leg soccer match.

Goals from Tony Woodcock and Gary Birtles put the English team in control. But Nottingham was unable to do better even after defender Mihai Zamfir sent off. The Britons go to the second leg with an advantage of two goals.

Forest should have beaten them by more than we did," said Forest manager Brian Clough.

Amsterdam had no such success in its second round match as Omonia Nicosia, Danish Soren Lerby scored five to lead Ajax to a 10-0 romp.

West German champion, Hamburg SV, also won impressively, beating Dynamo Tbilisi of the Soviet Union, 3-1. Tbilisi defeated Liverpool in the last round.

Celtic Beats Dundalk

Celtic scored a surprisingly narrow 3-2 victory in Glasgow over the Irish part-timers of Dundalk. Celtic led at halftime, 3-1, but substitute Mick Lawlor scored a brilliant second-half goal to give Dundalk the chance of scoring a major upset.

The Dundalk manager, Jim McLaughlin, described his team's performance as "the best ever by any Irish team in Europe."

Dukla Prague needed a Vasek penalty to defeat Sarnburg, 1-0, while Servette of Switzerland beat down, 2-1, to the East Germans of Dynamo Berlin.

Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia looked certain to qualify for the last eight after beating Vejle BK of Denmark, 3-0.

British clubs had mixed fortunes. Arsenal managed a 2-1 home victory over East Germans of FC Magdeburg, but Glasgow Rangers played to an excellent 1-1 away draw against the Spaniards of Valencia.

Spain's other entrants, defending champion Barcelona, had an easy victory, beating the Luxembourg part-timers Aris, 4-1. Nantes, the French Cup holders, edged Steaua Bucharest, 3-2.

Berco Stars Zagora of Bulgaria beat Italy's Juventus, 1-0, with Stoyanov scoring a late penalty.

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7 Women Suspended For Drug Use

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Natalia Maracescu of Romania, the women's world record holder in the mile run, is one of seven East European female athletes who have been banned until further notice for failing dope tests for anabolic steroids during international competition this summer, the International Amateur Athletic Federation announced today.

Totika Petrova of Bulgaria, winner of the 1,500 meters at both the World Cup in Montreal and the Europa Cup in Turin in August; Daniela Teneva of Bulgaria who won the 100-meter hurdles; and Santa Vlad of Romania who finished third in the long jump also failed a steroid test at the same meeting at the Balkan Games in Athens, Aug. 10-13.

Two Russian discus throwers, Elena Kovaleva and Nadezhda Kudryavtseva, failed the tests at the European junior track and field championships in Poland in September, and Ileana Silai of Romania, a former European junior champion at 800 meters, had a positive test in the Europa Cup semifinals in Sofia in June, an IAAF spokesman said.

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	4	0.100	0
Boston	5	0.214	1 1/2
New York	4	0.286	2
Washington	2	0.333	3
New Jersey	1	0.400	4 1/2

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	2	0.286	0
Detroit	3	0.357	1
Atlanta	4	0.500	2
Indiana	2	0.250	1 1/2
Seattle	4	0.333	3
Cleveland	2	0.250	2 1/2

W	L</
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